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# THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ITALY

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## Description

The ecclesiastical organization in Italy, including the central government of the Church, the diocesan government, and the religious orders. Italian Catholic laymen's organizations, including Catholic Action. Catholic education of clergy and laymen. The Church's influence in the press, radio and motion pictures. Finances of the Catholic Church.

5 April 1944

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## SUMMARY

The present report deals with both ecclesiastical and lay organizations in Italy which are subordinate to the jurisdiction of the Holy See. Matters pertaining to the spiritual functions and the social, economic, and political activities of the Church are not considered except incidentally.

Ecclesiastical Organization

The Roman Catholic Church is outstanding for the complexity of its organization. At the head of the Catholic hierarchy stands the Pope, who enjoys absolute powers over all persons and matters relating to the Church. Under the Pope, the organization of the Church falls into two great branches: the central government and the so-called peripheral government.

At the head of the central government are the cardinals, who in various capacities supervise Church affairs throughout the world. The chief administrative organ of the central government is the Roman Curia, which includes the congregations of cardinals, the offices, the tribunals, and the commissions. Its functions are comparable to those of ministries of civil governments. It supervises the bishops all over the world, the diplomatic relations of the Holy See, the various religious orders and congregations, the missions, the Italian Catholic Action, etc. The administration of the Vatican City State, which is directly subordinate to the Pope and a special commission of cardinals, is also a part of the central government.

The peripheral government includes both the diocesan government, which is headed by the bishops in the various parts of the world, and the government of the religious orders and congregations. All bishops are subordinate to the Pope and accountable to the Roman Curia, but have full executive, legislative, and judicial powers within their dioceses. Each bishop is assisted by a diocesan curia. Each diocese is divided into a varying number of parishes headed by parish priests, who constitute the link between the ecclesiastical hierarchy and the bulk of the faithful.

There are 878 recognized religious orders and congregations, whose members are primarily active in education, missionary work, etc. The Jesuit Company is the most outstanding order in the social and political fields. Its organization, under a general, is highly centralized, and it enjoys an extraordinary degree of independence.

Laymen's Organizations

The aims of the Church are promoted by various laymen's organizations, the most important of which in Italy is Catholic Action. This association is under the direction of a special commission of cardinals. Its government has a strictly authoritarian structure, parallel to that of the Church itself, and includes both laymen and ecclesiastics. The central government supervises the general activities of Catholic Action and prepares its main programs; the diocesan government, presided over by the bishops in each diocese and subordinate to the central government, deals with the execution of the general directives in the dioceses and parishes. Catholic Action is subdivided int

seven associations, whose members are grouped together according to age, sex, and educational attainments.

Auxiliary to Catholic Action are various other Laymen's organizations, known as pious associations, which are primarily concerned with religious and charitable undertakings.

## Education

The secular and regular clergy have separate educational institutions for the training of their own members. For the education of the secular clergy there are Catholic seminaries in each diocese, corresponding to the gymnasiums of the State schools; for higher secondary education there are "major" seminaries in some of the dioceses and "regional" seminaries for the others. In Rome there are various academies and other institutions for the higher education of the clergy.

Catholic education of laymen holds a prominent place in Italy, especially in the kindergartens and the secondary schools, some of which are run by ecclesiastics while others have clergymen as educators. There is only one Catholic university for laymen, situated in Milan.

## Radio, Press, and Motion Pictures

A sizeable portion of the Italian daily press is controlled by the Church. In addition, there are a large number of Catholic periodicals, mostly of a local nature. Motion pictures and radio are under an unofficial Catholic censorship. The Church also has its own broadcasting station located in the Vatican City.

## Vatican Finances

Very little information is available on the finances of the Catholic Church. It is believed, however, that the main source of revenue is derived from charitable contributions of Catholics all over the world. The Church derives a regular income from obligations of the Italian government, which also pays the stipends of the bishops and priests in Italy.

# THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ITALY

## I. ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION

The highly complex ecclesiastical organization of the Roman Catholic Church is most readily grasped when it is remembered that it falls essentially into two parts: (1) the central government, which centers around the Pope and the cardinals and deals with administrative and other matters pertaining to the Church as a whole (section A, below), and (2) the so-called peripheral government, which exercises jurisdiction over people and administers ecclesiastical affairs and church activity throughout the world.

The peripheral government may be further subdivided into (1) the diocesan government, headed by the various bishops, who are directly or indirectly responsible to the Pope for the government of their dioceses and of the parishes into which these are subdivided (section B, below), and (2) the government of the religious orders and congregations, which, though they are subordinate to the Pope, enjoy varying degrees of autonomy (section C, below).

It should also be remembered that this elaborate structure is designed to perform two types of functions, spiritual, and secular or administrative. The present study is concerned only with the secular or administrative aspect. Hence, many organs of church government which may be highly important from a spiritual point of view, but have no administrative significance, are here treated only in summary fashion.

### A. Central government

1. The Pope. The principle of unity and authority is the basis of the entire organization of the Roman Catholic Church. At the head of the ecclesiastical hierarchy is the Pope, who is elected by the College of Cardinals (section 3, below) and has supreme jurisdiction over everything concerning the Church. All the rest of the Catholic hierarchy owes him obedience, without exceptions or reservations. It is one of the fundamental tenets of the Catholic Church that the absolute powers of the Pope as head of the Church have no limitations except in divine and natural law. In practice, however, before making important decisions the Pope seeks the advice of his immediate collaborators: the cardinals, the bishops, the consultors of the congregations, etc.

The Pope appoints the cardinals, the bishops, and all those members of the hierarchy who are directly subordinate to the Papacy and assist the Pope in the general management of the central government.

Among the Pope's titles are those of Vicar of Christ, Bishop of Rome,1/ Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Primate of Italy, Patriarch of the West, and Head of the Universal Church. He is addressed as "Your Holiness".

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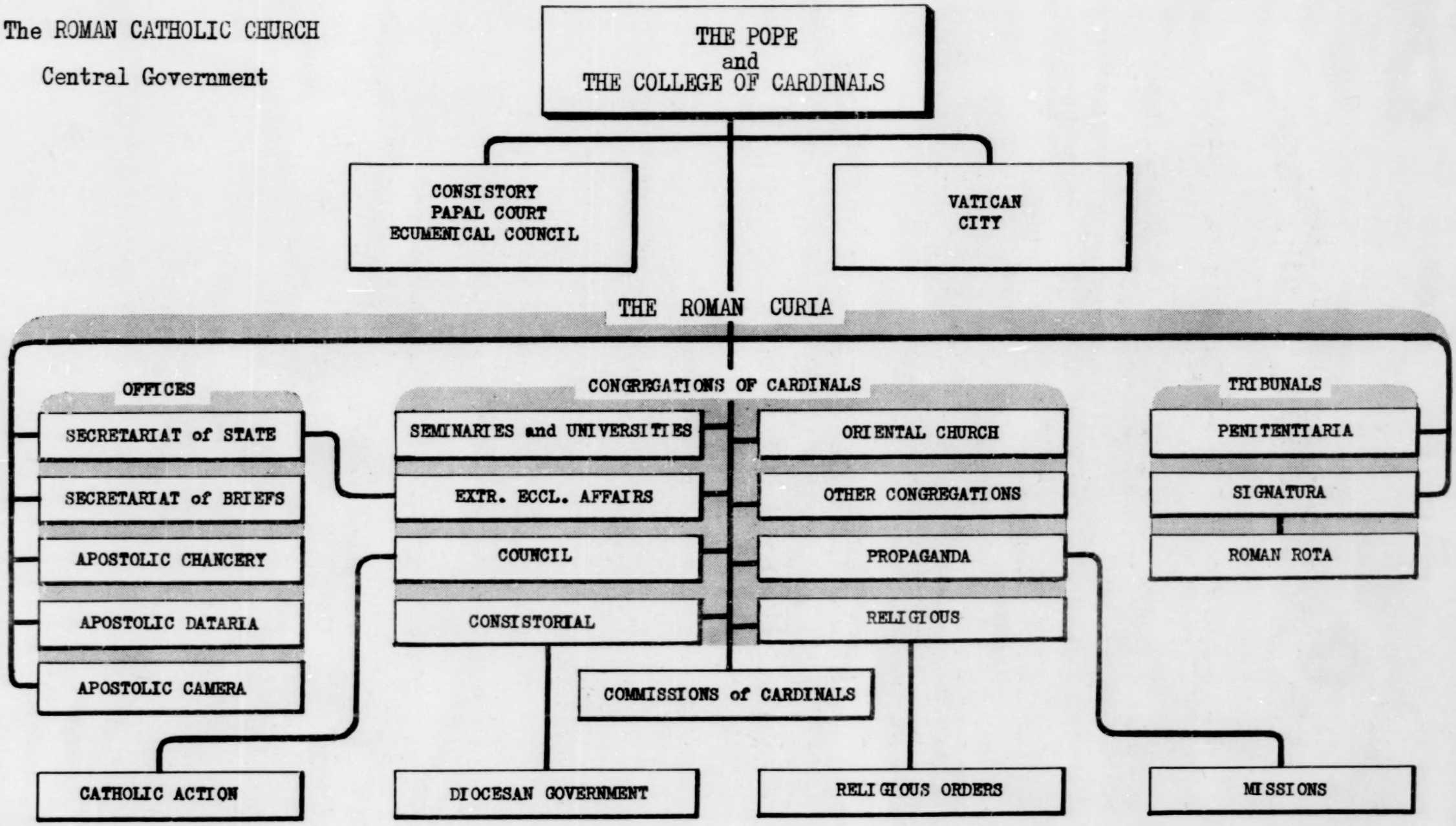
1/ In his capacity as bishop of Rome, the Pope is represented by a Vicar General.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Central Government

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---

1/ In his capacity as bishop of Rome, the Pope is represented by a Vicar General.

Although any ecclesiastic may be made a Pope, only cardinals have been elected to the Papal chair during the last five centuries. Since 1526 the Pope has always been an Italian.

The present Pope is Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli, elected 1939), the 262nd successor of St. Peter.

2. The Ecumenical Council. The Ecumenical Council is an assembly of the bishops of the whole world, together with certain other ecclesiastical dignitaries (the cardinals and the prelates and abbots nullius), convoked and presided over by the Pope or his legate in order to make decisions on important questions relating to dogma, morals, discipline, and any other matter affecting the life of the Church.

Since the first ecumenical council in 325 A.D. there have been only twenty such assemblages, the last two occuring in 1545-63 A.D. (Council of Trent) and 1870 respectively (the latter was interrupted by the Italian occupation of Rome and has remained unfinished.

3. The Sacred College of Cardinals. a. The Cardinals. The cardinals rank first after the Pope in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and hence have precedence over all other members of the clergy. The cardinals are appointed by the Pope. Conformably to their high position in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, they are Princes of the Church and hold the title of "Eminence."

There are three orders of cardinals:

i. The cardinal bishops, who are the incumbents of the so-called suburbicary episcopal sees near Rome;

ii. The cardinal priests, the incumbents of the oldest Roman churches;

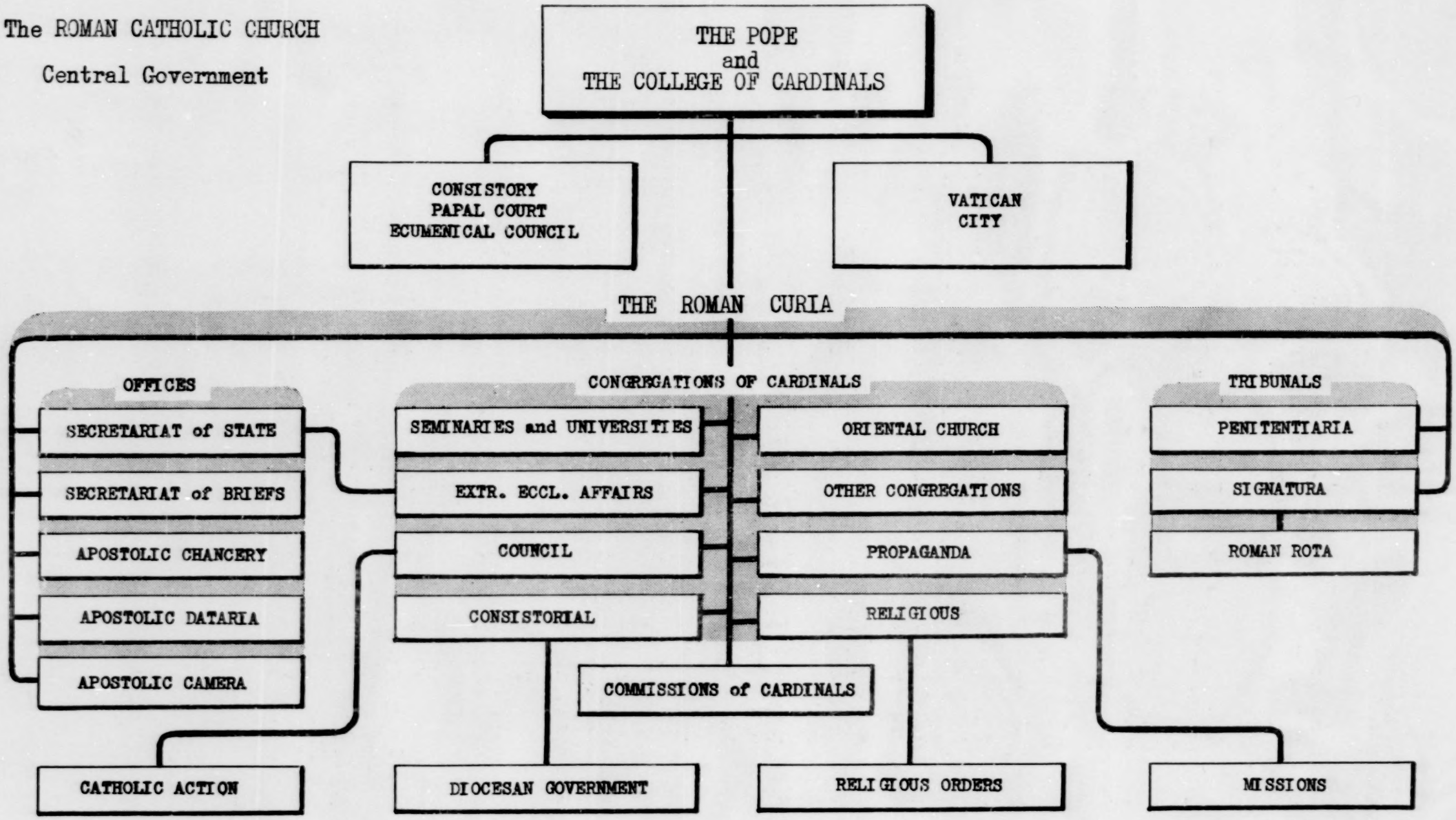
iii. The cardinal deacons, the incumbents of the old Roman deaconries.

The full number of cardinals is 70: 6 cardinal bishops, 50 cardinal priests, and 14 cardinal deacons. Most of the cardinals reside in Italy. The cardinal bishops always reside in Rome.

Of the 49 cardinals living on 31 December 1942, 22 resided in Rome, 8 resided in other parts of Italy, and 19 resided outside of Italy. At the present time there are only 45 cardinals, the lowest number reached at any time since the Napoleonic era.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Central Government

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c. The Secret Consistory. Only the Pope and the Cardinals participate. Here the Pope does the following:

i. Announces the nomination of cardinals and of the vice-chancellor and the chamberlains of the Holy Roman Church.

ii. Makes appointment to patriarchates and episcopal sees and to the so-called consistorial sees of abbots. If the nomination has already been made by papal brief, such nomination is here published.

iii. Enacts the establishment, division, and consolidation of patriarchates and archiepiscopal and episcopal sees (cf. section B, below).

iv. Delivers important allocutions (addresses) on conditions of the times in their ecclesiastical and ecclesiastical-political aspect.

5. The Roman Curia. The Roman Curia is the supreme administrative body of the Catholic Church. The curial government is composed of four parts: (1) The congregations of cardinals; (2) the ecclesiastical tribunals; (3) the offices of the Curia; and (4) the permanent commissions. It is not possible to make any rigid distinction between the spiritual and the politico-administrative functions of the curial government. In different degrees, each of its component organs performs both types of functions.

It is important to note that all but one of the presiding cardinals of the sacred congregations are Italians, and that all other dignitaries who hold important offices in the Roman Curia are also Italian.

a. The Congregations of Cardinals. i. Organization. Although the congregations of cardinals perform various functions, the external organization of all congregations is essentially the same.

At the head of each congregation stands its prefect, a position usually filled by a cardinal, but in some congregations by the Pope (represented by a secretary, who is always a cardinal himself). The membership of the congregations is composed exclusively of cardinals, appointed in a number optional to the Pope. Cardinals residing away from Rome may also be appointed to congregations.

Other officers of the congregations are the secretary and, in many cases, an undersecretary, who assist the prefect. The more important congregations also have a number of specialists known by the title of "consultors," in addition to the necessary clerical and secretarial staff.

For the transaction of ordinary business each congregation holds weekly congresses, at which the prefect, with secretary and undersecretary, decides lesser affairs, and monthly plenary assemblies of all the members to discuss and settle important matters. Very weighty matters are laid before the Pope at a special audience which takes place upon certain days every week.

ii. Functions. At present there are eleven congregations.

(1) The Congregation of the Holy Office deals with matters pertaining to faith and morals, mixed marriages, book against the faith, and heresy. All activities of this congregation are very secret. The Pope himself is its prefect.

TABLE 1. RESIDENCE OF CARDINALS, 31 December 1942

| Residence | Rome | Other parts of Italy | Total Italy | Outside of Italy | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Cardinal bishops | 5 | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| (2) Cardinal priests | 10 | 8 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| (3) Cardinal deacons | 7 | - | 7 | - | 7 |
| Totals | 22 | 8 | 30 | 19 | 49 |

Cardinals often hold important positions in the diocesan government of the Church, both in Italy and elsewhere. On 31 December 1942 the important metropolitan seats of Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Venice, and Turin were all occupied by cardinals.

b. Office (duties). i. Election of Pope and Government of the Church during Vacancy of the Seat. At the death of a Pope, the cardinals assemble in a "conclave" (in Rome) and proceed to the election of the new Pope. No layman may participate at the conclave, which is secret. To elect a new Pope a two-thirds majority vote is required.

During a vacancy of the papal chair ("vacant seat"), the college of cardinals also supervises and manages the affairs of the Holy See. Its powers, however, are limited: any decision which is not of a transitory or urgent nature is postponed until the new Pope is elected. During this period the cardinal chamberlain (assisted by the cardinals heading the three orders) exercises the executive power and makes all decisions which are deemed necessary for the regular administration of the Holy See and the technical preparation of the conclave.

ii. Administration of the Church in Full Session (i.e., during the lifetime of the Pope). Besides acting as advisers of the Pope, the cardinals preside over or are members of various commissions known as "congregations," which are charged with the general administration of the Church and supervise the various departments of church activity (Section 5, a, below).

4. The Consistory. A consistory is an assembly of cardinals present in Rome, presided over by the Pope. Since the establishment of the congregations of cardinals in 1587 A.D., the consistory has had merely ceremonial importance.

At present there are three types of consistories:

a. The Public Consistory, in which not only the Pope and cardinals, but also bishops, prelates, diplomatic representatives, and the Roman aristocracy take part. The Pope bestows the cardinal's hat upon newly created cardinals, and consistorial advocates deliver addresses on spiritual matters (canonizations and beatifications).

b. The Semi-public Consistory. This is an assembly of the Pope, the cardinals, and the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops present at the Curia (section 5, below). It deals with the solemn canonization of the blessed.

c. The Secret Consistory. Only the Pope and the Cardinals participate. Here the Pope does the following:

i. Announces the nomination of cardinals and of the vice-chancellor and the chamberlains of the Holy Roman Church.

ii. Makes appointment to patriarchates and episcopal sees and to the so-called consistorial sees of abbots. If the nomination has already been made by papal brief, such nomination is here published.

iii. Enacts the establishment, division, and consolidation of patriarchates and archiepiscopal and episcopal sees (cf. section B, below).

iv. Delivers important allocutions (addresses) on conditions of the times in their ecclesiastical and ecclesiastical-political aspect.

5. The Roman Curia. The Roman Curia is the supreme administrative body of the Catholic Church. The curial government is composed of four parts: (1) The congregations of cardinals; (2) the ecclesiastical tribunals; (3) the offices of the Curia; and (4) the permanent commissions. It is not possible to make any rigid distinction between the spiritual and the politico-administrative functions of the curial government. In different degrees, each of its component organs performs both types of functions.

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Other officers of the congregations are the secretary and, in many cases, an undersecretary, who assist the prefect. The more important congregations also have a number of specialists known by the title of "consultors," in addition to the necessary clerical and secretarial staff.

For the transaction of ordinary business each congregation holds weekly congresses, at which the prefect, with secretary and undersecretary, decides lesser affairs, and monthly plenary assemblies of all the members to discuss and settle important matters. Very weighty matters are laid before the Pope at a special audience which takes place upon certain days every week.

ii. Functions. At present there are eleven congregations.

(1) The Congregation of the Holy Office deals with matters pertaining to faith and morals, mixed marriages, books against the faith, and heresy. All activities of this congregation are very secret. The Pope himself is its prefect.

(11) The Congregation of the Council supervises the discipline of the secular clergy and the laity. It has jurisdiction over parish priests, confraternities, Catholic Action, pious associations, ecclesiastical benefices, church property, taxes and tributes. Ecclesiastical councils and episcopal conferences, except those held in places subject to Congregation of the Propaganda, come under its authority.

b. The Ecclesiastical Tribunals. With the disappearance of the temporal power of the Church in the nineteenth century, the ecclesiastical tribunals of the Holy See lost most of their former importance. At present their activity is concerned mainly with decisions pertaining to the annulment of marriages, or with strictly religious affairs.

i. The Tribunal of the Sacred Penitentiary deals with internal matters of the Church and grants such favors as absolutions, dispensations, commutations, etc. The cardinal penitentiary, who presides over this tribunal, assists the Pope at the hour of death.

ii. The Supreme Tribunal of the Signatura functions as a supreme court of appeals and deals with accusations against the Rota (below) and with appeals against sentences of the Rota and other inferior tribunals. Since 1870 it may have been inactive.

iii. The Sacred Roman Rota is essentially a court of appeals and seldom exercises original jurisdiction. In cases referred to it by the Cardinal-Vicar of Rome, or the local ordinaries, it is a court of second and third instance; and in cases which have passed through the second or third stage in other tribunals—and in which appeal has been taken to the Holy See—it acts as a court of third instance. It is made up of a college of ten prelates and doctors of theology and canon law. In 1929 the Rota heard only 67 cases.

c. The Offices of the Curia. The office of the Curia perform administrative functions supplementary to those of the congregations of cardinals. By far the most important office is the Secretariat of State, which acts both as a personal office of the Pope and as a "department of state" of the Holy See.

i. The Secretariat of State. The Secretariat of State handles all matters which the Pope submits to its attention; in general, it deals with all business of the Holy See which is not directly connected with religious affairs Its administration is headed by the Cardinal Secretary of state, who holds the chief confidential appointment at the Papal Court and acts as substitute of the Pope in secular matters.

The Secretariat of State consists of three departments:

(1) Extraordinary Affairs. The first department is presided over by the Secretary of the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs (section a, above) and deals with matters pertaining to that congregation.

(2) Ordinary Affairs. The second department, presided over by the substitute of the cardinal secretary, attends to the ordinary run of business, such as the relations of the Holy See with the diplomatic corps and with the apostol nuncios.

(2) The Congregation of the Sacraments is concerned with everything pertaining to the administration of sacraments.

(3) The Congregation of Sacred Rites determines and supervises the liturgy and sacred ceremonies as well as processes of beatification and canonization.

(4) The Congregation of Ceremonies has charge of religious ceremonies, directs the pontifical court functions, and decides questions of ecclesiastical and diplomatic precedence.

(5) The Consistorial Congregation prepares matters to be dealt with in consistory (section 4, above), and supervises everything that pertains to the dioceses and the bishops, except those which come under the jurisdiction of the Congregations of the Propaganda and for the Oriental Church (below). It erects new ecclesiastical provinces, dioceses, and cathedral and collegiate chapters, and divides existing sees; it also deals with the appointment of bishops, apostolic administrators, diocesan auxiliaries, and coadjutors (section B, below). It examines the reports on diocesan affairs made by bishops to the Holy See. The Pope is the prefect.

(6) The Congregation of the Religious has jurisdiction over everything concerning religious congregations and orders, both male and female, and their relationships among themselves and to the bishops (cf. section C, below). It may approve new religious organizations and modifications of existing ones. Since it deals with all activities of the religious, it is concerned with matters relating to their governments (constitutions), discipline, studies, property, reports, rights, and privileges, etc.

(7) The Congregation of the Propaganda is entrusted with the care of missionary activities in localities where the ecclesiastical hierarchy has not been established, or has not yet reached its final development. Apostolic vicars and prefects as well as missionary religious come under its jurisdiction. It also deals with societies and seminaries founded exclusively for the training of missionaries.

(8) The Congregation for the Oriental Church is concerned with everything pertaining to the Oriental Church. It exercises the same powers over the dioceses, bishops, clergy, religious, and faithful of oriental rite that the Consistorial Congregation and the Congregations of the Council, Religious, and Seminaries exercise over those of Latin rite. Furthermore, it exercises exclusive jurisdiction, so far as the Church is concerned, over various countries and regions such as Greece, Bulgaria, Palestine, Cyprus, etc.

(9) The Congregation of Seminaries and Universities has jurisdiction over the management and studies of Catholic Seminaries (except those in charge of the Congregation of the Propaganda), and over Catholic universities, including those conducted by religious orders and congregations. It has charge of the education of the clergy. (cf. section IV, below

(10) The Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastic Affairs handles all matters which must be decided upon with foreign governments, such as concordats, creation of dioceses and appointment of bishops. It also deals with all matters which the Pope may submit to it through the cardinal secretary of state, especially affairs pertaining to civil laws and customs. Under this congregation there is a special commissi for Russia. The offices of this congregation comprise the first section of the Secretariat of State (cf. section c,i, belc

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# ITALY
# ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

SWITZERLAND

AUSTRIA

YUGOSLAVIA

FRANCE

LIGURIAN SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

TYRRHENIAN SEA

CORSICA

SARDINIA

Aosta, Biella, Ivrea, Novara, Vercelli, Vigevano, Como, Bergamo, Milan, Brescia, Crema, Lodi, Pavia, Casale Monferrato, Alessandria, Cremona, Mantova, Verona, Vicenza, Padova, Belluno, Feltre, Vittorio Veneto, Concordia, Treviso, Venice (Patriarch), Chioggia, Adria, Gorizia, Gradisca, Trieste, Capo d' Istria, Parenzo, Fiume, Sisa, Turin, Pinerolo, Asti, Alba, Saluzzo, Fossano, Cuneo, Mondovì, Acqui, Tortona, Bobbio, Guastalla, Carpi, Modena, Comacchio, Ravenna, Cervia, Cesena, Rimini, San Marino, Forlì, Faenza, Imola, Bologna, Modigliana, Borgo San Sepolcro, Sarsina, Pesaro, Fano, Senigallia, Ancona, Numana, Loreto, Recanati, Macerata, Tolentino, Fermo, Ripatransone, Montalto, Urbino, Urbania, Pergola, Fabriano, Sassoferrato, Genga, Jesi, Osimo, Camerino, Tolmezzo, Ventimiglia, Albenga, Noli, Savona, Chiavari, Genoa, Brugnato, La Spezia, Sarzana, Apuania, Pontremoli, Albenga, Pistoia, Prato, Pescia, Fiesole, Florence, Borgo San Lorenzo, Pisa, Livorno, San Miniato, Volterra, Colle di Val d' Elsa, Capraia, Massa Marittima, Montalcino, Chiusi, Elba, Grosseto, Sovana, Pitigliano, Giglio (To Tre Fontane), Orbetello, Porto e Santa Rufina, Ostia, Ponza (To Gaeta), Gaeta, Sessa Aurunca, Calvi, Teano, Alife, Telese, Caiazzo, Capua, Caserta, Sant' Agata de' Goti, Benevento, Ariano, Ascoli Satriano, Macedonia, Melfi, Venosa, Lucera, San Severo, Larino, Termoli, Vieste, Manfredonia, Campobasso, Boiano, Venafro, Isernia, Ortona, Lanciano, Istonio, Vasto, Barletta, Trani, Bisceglie, Molfetta, Giovinazzo, Bitonto, Ruvo, Bari, Conversano, Monopoli, Ostuni, Brindisi, Oria, Taranto, Castellaneta, Matera, Tricarico, Acerenza, Potenza, Tursi, Anglona, Lecce, Nardò, Gallipoli, Ugento, Cassano all' Ionio, Policastro, Diano-Teggiano, Marsico Nuovo, Capaccio-Vallo, Salerno, Amalfi, Sorrento, Castellammare di Stabia, Naples, Ischia, Pozzuoli, Acerra, Nola, Sarno, Nocera dei Pagani, Cava dei Tirreni, Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi, Conza, Avellino, Rossano, Cariati, Crotone, Isola di Capo Rizzuto, Santa Severina, Catanzaro, Squillace, Reggio di Calabria, Oppido Mamertina, Gerace, Locri, Mileto, Nicotera, Tropea, Sassari, Ampurias, Tempio, Alghero, Ozieri, Nuoro, Bosa, Oristano, Ales, Ogliastra

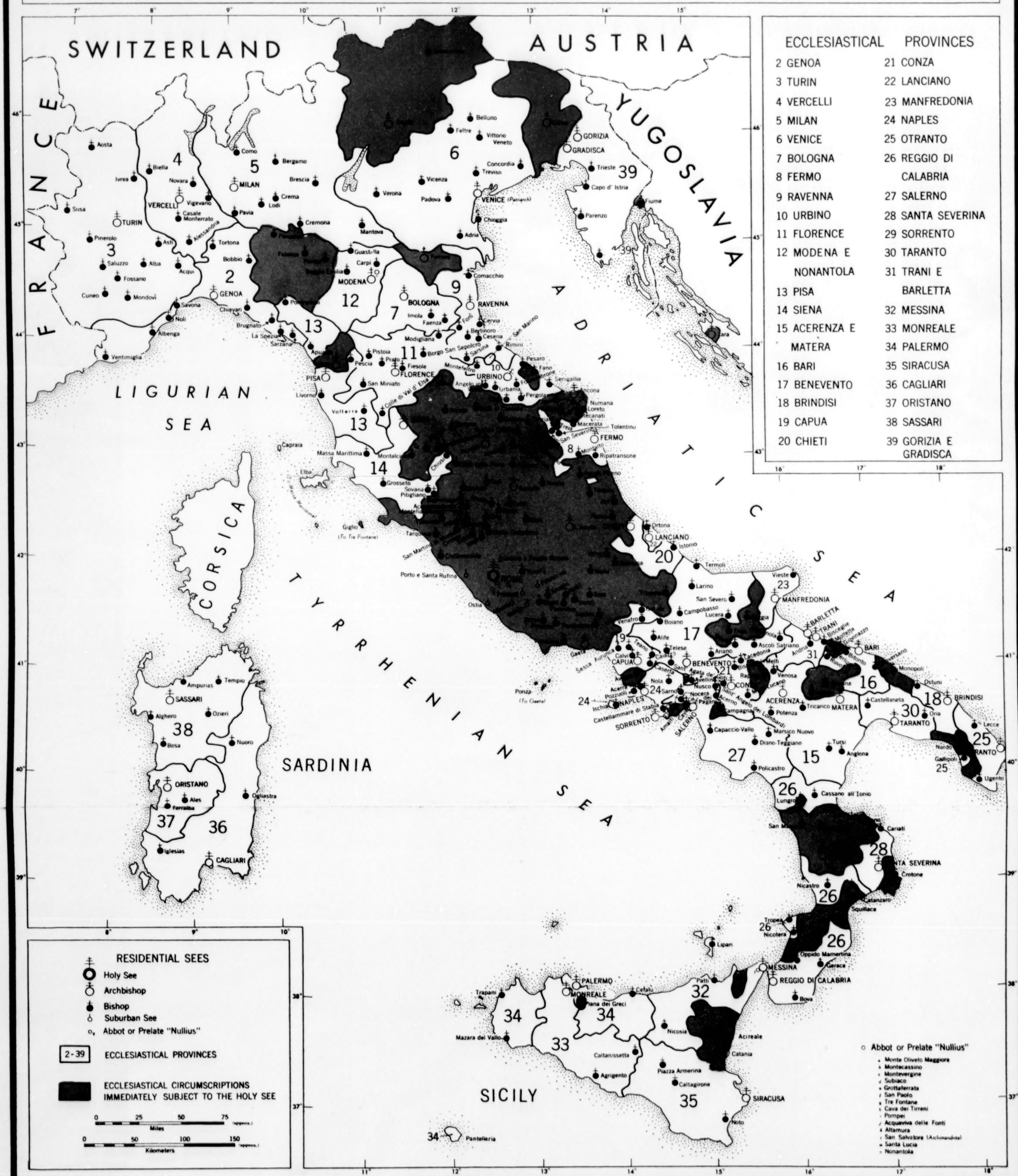
1 Agrigento
2 Genoa
3 Turin
4 Vercelli
5 Milan
6 Venice
7 Bologna
8 Fermo
9 Ravenna
10 Urbino
11 Florence
12 Modena e Nonantola
13 Pisa
14 Siena
15 Acerenza e Matera
16 Bari
17 Benevento
18 Brindisi
19 Capua
20 Chieti
21 Conza
22 Lanciano
23 Manfredonia
24 Naples
25 Otranto
26 Reggio di Calabria
27 Salerno
28 Santa Severina
29 Sorrento
30 Taranto
31 Trani e Barletta
32 Messina
33 Monreale
34 Palermo
35 Siracusa
36 Cagliari
37 Oristano
38 Sassari
39 Gorizia e Gradisca

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 GENOA | 21 CONZA |
| 3 TURIN | 22 LANCIANO |
| 4 VERCELLI | 23 MANFREDONIA |
| 5 MILAN | 24 NAPLES |
| 6 VENICE | 25 OTRANTO |
| 7 BOLOGNA | 26 REGGIO DI CALABRIA |
| 8 FERMO | 27 SALERNO |
| 9 RAVENNA | 28 SANTA SEVERINA |
| 10 URBINO | 29 SORRENTO |
| 11 FLORENCE | 30 TARANTO |
| 12 MODENA E NONANTOLA | 31 TRANI E BARLETTA |
| 13 PISA | 32 MESSINA |
| 14 SIENA | 33 MONREALE |
| 15 ACERENZA E MATERA | 34 PALERMO |
| 16 BARI | 35 SIRACUSA |
| 17 BENEVENTO | 36 CAGLIARI |
| 18 BRINDISI | 37 ORISTANO |
| 19 CAPUA | 38 SASSARI |
| 20 CHIETI | 39 GORIZIA E GRADISCA |

# ITALY

# ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH




## ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES

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| 19 CAPUA | 38 SASSARI |
| 20 CHIETI | 39 GORIZIA E GRADISCA |

### RESIDENTIAL SEES

- Holy See
- Archbishop
- Bishop
- Suburban See
- Abbot or Prelate "Nullius"

2-39 ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES

ECCLESIASTICAL CIRCUMSCRIPTIONS IMMEDIATELY SUBJECT TO THE HOLY SEE

0 25 50 75 (approx.) Miles

0 50 100 150 (approx.) Kilometers

### ○ Abbot or Prelate "Nullius"

a Monte Oliveto Maggiore
b Montecassino
c Montevergine
d Subiaco
e Grottaferrata
f San Paolo
g Tre Fontane
h Cava dei Tirreni
i Pompei
j Acquaviva delle Fonti
k Altamura
l San Salvatore (Archimandrite)
m Santa Lucia
n Nonantola

NO. 1975
REVISED 9 FEBRUARY 1944

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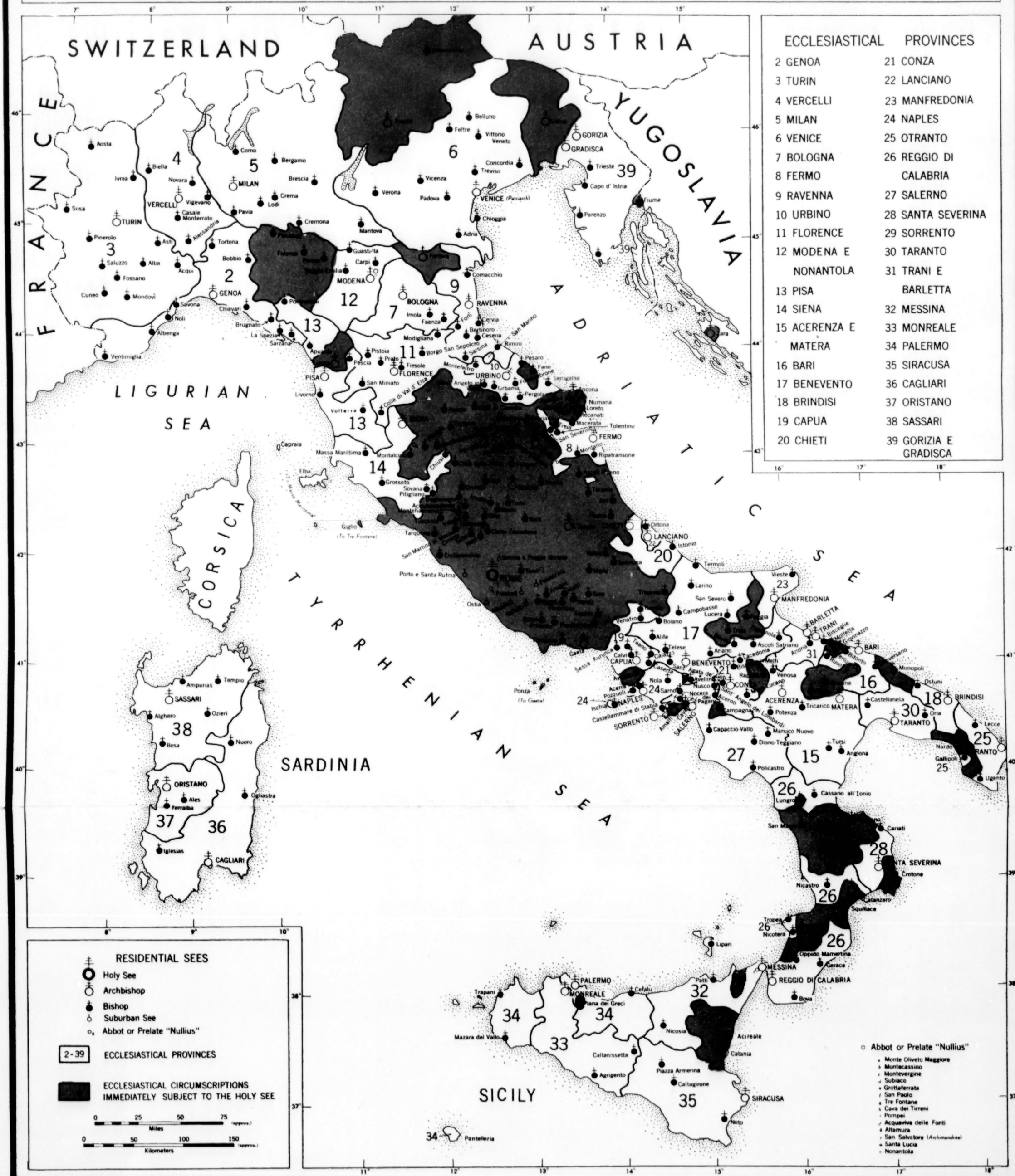
# ITALY

# ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

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g Tre Fontane
h Cava dei Tirreni
i Pompei
j Acquaviva delle Fonti
k Altamura
l San Salvatore (Archimandrite)
m Santa Lucia
n Nonantola

NO. 1975
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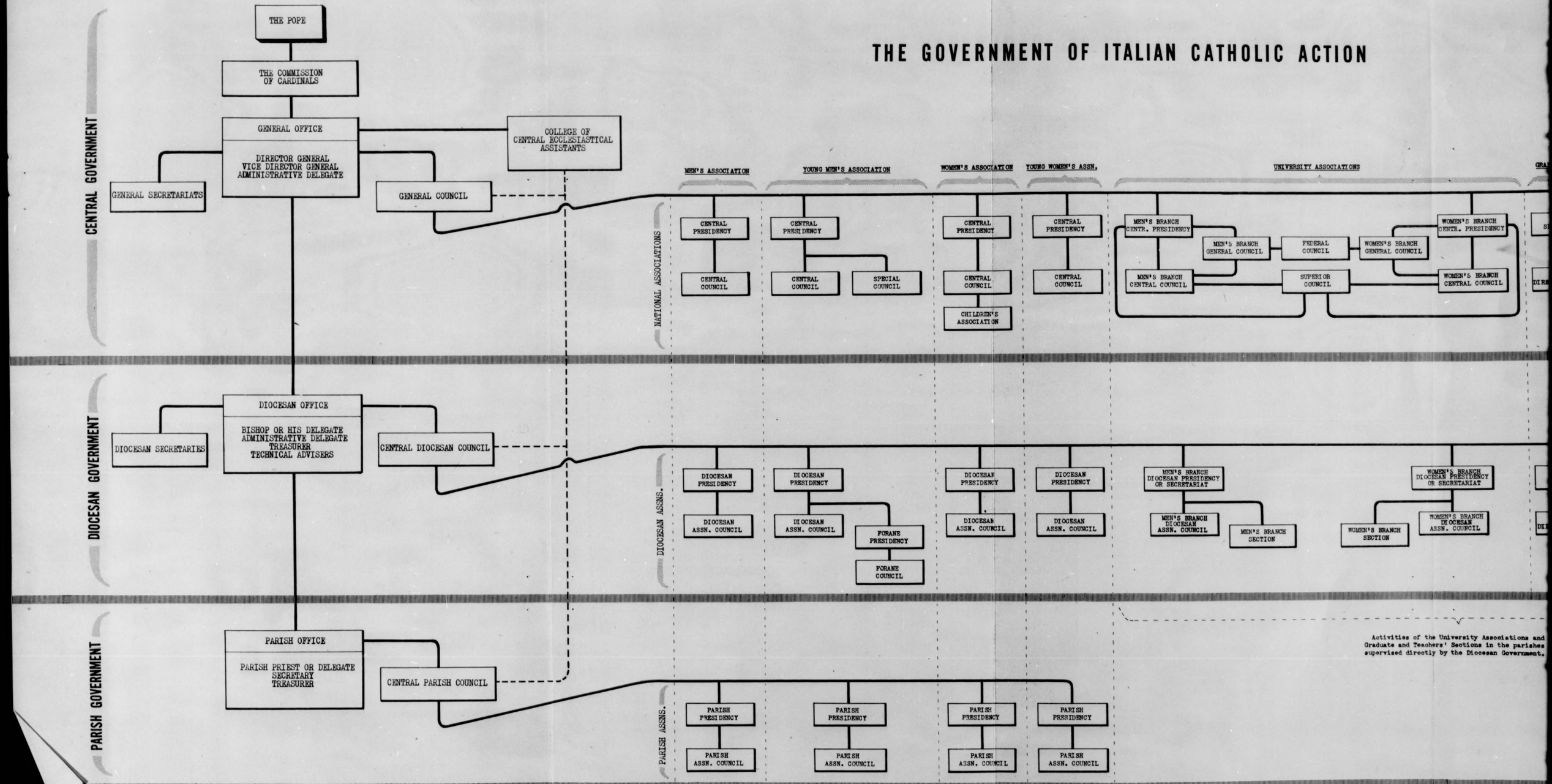
COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS, OSS
LITHOGRAPHED IN THE REPRODUCTION BRANCH, OSS

Due to its large size, the following document has been filmed in segments. The order of the segments is as follows: left to right, top to bottom.

# THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALIAN CATHOLIC ACTION



# THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALIAN CATHOLIC ACTION

THE POPE

THE COMMISSION OF CARDINALS

GENERAL OFFICE

DIRECTOR GENERAL
DIRECTOR GENERAL
ISTRATIVE DELEGATE

GENERAL COUNCIL

COLLEGE OF CENTRAL ECCLESIASTICAL ASSISTANTS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

MEN'S ASSOCIATION
- CENTRAL PRESIDENCY
- CENTRAL COUNCIL

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
- CENTRAL PRESIDENCY
- CENTRAL COUNCIL
- SPECIAL COUNCIL

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
- CENTRAL PRESIDENCY
- CENTRAL COUNCIL
- CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSN.
- CENTRAL PRESIDENCY
- CENTRAL COUNCIL

UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATIONS
- MEN'S BRANCH CENTR. PRESIDENCY
- MEN'S BRANCH CENTRAL COUNCIL
- MEN'S BRANCH GENERAL COUNCIL
- FEDERAL COUNCIL
- SUPERIOR COUNCIL
- WOMEN'S BRANCH GENERAL COUNCIL
- WOMEN'S BRANCH CENTR. PRESIDENCY
- WOMEN'S BRANCH CENTRAL COUNCIL

GRADUATE SECTION
- CENTRAL SECRETARIAT
- CENTRAL DIRECTIVE COUNCIL

TEACHERS' SECTION
- CENTRAL SECRETARIAT
- CENTRAL COMMISSION
- REGIONAL TEACHERS' DELEGATES
- SPECIAL COUNCIL

DIOCESAN OFFICE

SHOP OR HIS DELEGATE
INISTRATIVE DELEGATE
TREASURER
ECHNICAL ADVISERS

CENTRAL DIOCESAN COUNCIL

DIOCESAN ASSNS.
- DIOCESAN PRESIDENCY
- DIOCESAN ASSN. COUNCIL
- DIOCESAN PRESIDENCY
- DIOCESAN ASSN. COUNCIL
- FORANE PRESIDENCY
- FORANE COUNCIL
- DIOCESAN PRESIDENCY
- DIOCESAN ASSN. COUNCIL
- DIOCESAN PRESIDENCY
- DIOCESAN ASSN. COUNCIL
- MEN'S BRANCH DIOCESAN PRESIDENCY OR SECRETARIAT
- MEN'S BRANCH DIOCESAN ASSN. COUNCIL
- MEN'S BRANCH SECTION
- WOMEN'S BRANCH DIOCESAN PRESIDENCY OR SECRETARIAT
- WOMEN'S BRANCH SECTION
- WOMEN'S BRANCH DIOCESAN ASSN. COUNCIL
- DIOCESAN SECRETARIAT
- DIOCESAN DIRECTIVE COUNCIL
- DIOCESAN SECRETARIAT
- DIOCESAN COMMISSION
- FORANE AND OTHER SECTIONS

PARISH OFFICE

RISH PRIEST OR DELEGATE
SECRETARY
TREASURER

CENTRAL PARISH COUNCIL

PARISH ASSNS.
- PARISH PRESIDENCY
- PARISH ASSN. COUNCIL
- PARISH PRESIDENCY
- PARISH ASSN. COUNCIL
- PARISH PRESIDENCY
- PARISH ASSN. COUNCIL
- PARISH PRESIDENCY
- PARISH ASSN. COUNCIL

Activities of the University Associations and the Graduate and Teachers' Sections in the parishes are supervised directly by the Diocesan Government.

OSS PRESENTATION

(3) Chancery of Apostolic Briefs. The third department, under the direction of the Chancellor of Apostolic Briefs, sends out the briefs (letters) entrusted to it by the various congregations.

ii. The Sacretariat of Briefs to Princes draws up the papal correspondence addressed to sovereigns, princes, bishops, and other persons of rank. The Pope often entrusts to it the elaboration of his allocutions (addresses) and encyclicals.

iii. The Secretariat of Latin Letters draws up in Latin papal letters which are entrusted to it.

iv. The Apostolic Chancery dispatches the apostolic letters or bulls for the provision of consistorial benefices and offices (nomination of cardinals and bishops), for the erection of new ecclesiastical provinces, dioceses, and chapter and for other important church affairs. It is presided over by the cardinal chancellor, who also bears the title of notary of consistories.

v. The Apostolic Dataria deals with the conferring of non-consistorial benefices reserved to the Holy See (i.e., those not dealt with by the Apostolic Chancery). It ascertains the fitness of candidates and draws up and sends out the apostolic letters conferring these favors. In addition, it collects the pensions and charges which the Pope attaches to the benefices.

vi. The Apostolic Camera has charge of the temporal property of the Holy See, especially during its vacancy (i.e., when there is no Pope).

d. The Permanent Commissions. The organization of the Curia includes nine so-called permanent commissions, concerned respectively with biblical studies, interpretation of canon law, drafting of the code on oriental canon law, revision of the Vulgate, sacred archaeology, sacred art in Italy, preservation of faith and erection of new churches in Rome, supervision of historical and artistic monuments of the Holy See, and heraldry for the papal court.

6. Foreign Relations. The Church's official relations with secular governments (including the government of Italy) are normally carried on through the exchange of diplomatic representatives. The representatives accredited by the Holy See to foreign governments are invariably ecclesiastics. The central direction of the Church's foreign relations is a function of the secretariat of state (section 5,c,i, above).

a. Representatives of the Holy See. i. The Apostolic Nuncios and Internuncios. The official representatives of the Pope in the various states are known as apostolic nuncios and internuncios, the distinction being the same as that between ambassadors and ministers. Their functions are twofold:

(1) Diplomatic: to maintain the relations between the Vatican and the civil governments to which they are accredited;

(2) Religious: to watch over the local ecclesiastic hierarchy, report to the Holy See on the religious conditions of the country, furnish information for the appointment of bishops, etc.

The apostolic nuncios and internuncios are usually archbishops; they hold the same rank as ambassadors, and are by right deans of the diplomatic corps in the countries to which they are accredited. They have precedence over all bishops in that country, except over cardinals. All of the apostolic nuncios, with one exception, are Italians. Nearly all other members of the Vatican diplomatic service are also Italian.

ii. The Extraordinary Envoys and Chargés d'affaires. In the absence of a nuncio or internuncio, the Holy See may be represented permanently or temporarily (ad interim) by an extraordinary envoy or chargé d'affaires.

iii. The Legates "a latere." Today this position is always held by a cardinal, engaged on an extraordinary but temporary mission, nearly always of a religious nature (eucharistic congresses, solemn inaugurations of basilicas, etc.). These legates enjoy precedence as direct representatives of the Pope.

iv. The Apostolic Delegates are representatives of the Pope sent to foreign countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations with the Holy See, primarily to watch over the condition of the Church in the territory assigned to them, and to report thereon to the Pope.

v. Representatives of the Holy See in the Various Countries. On 31 December 1941 the Holy See had a total of 62 representatives in foreign countries, 38 of whom had diplomatic status (see Appendix I).

b. Representatives of Foreign Governments to the Holy See. On 31 December 1941 forty countries were represented at the Vatican (see Appendix I).

7. The State of the Vatican City. The secular and independent sovereignty of the Church, extinguished by the formation of the Italian Kingdom in the nineteenth century, was revived in miniature by the so-called "Lateran Agreements" concluded in 1929 between the Holy See and the Italian government. According to these agreements a tract of land embracing 108.7 acres, known as the "State of the Vatican City," was awarded to the sovereignty of the Holy See. In 1942 its population was 1025, including 853 persons of Italian and 121 of Swiss origin.

a. Government. On the same day as the exchange of ratifications of the Lateran Agreements (7 June 1929), the Pope issued the so-called "Fundamental Law" of the Vatican City. This law provides that the Pope has full and unlimited legislative, executive, and judicial powers and represents the State in relations with foreign countries (through the papal Secretariat of State); during the vacancy of the pontifical throne the same powers belong to the college of cardinals, which, however, can issue laws only in case of urgency (these laws are valid only if confirmed by the subsequently elected Pope).

The executive power is delegated to the Governor of the State, a layman, who also has certain specific legislative powers. The governor is appointed or removed from office by the Pope, and is subordinate to a special commission of cardinals. He is assisted by a central council and offices, and has jurisdiction over the Pope's police (he may also call in the Pope's Swiss guard if necessary).

The judicial power is delegated to the Signatura, the Rota (section 5, b, above) and a court of first instance.

The Vatican City itself, as well as other buildings belonging to the Church and located in separate parts of Rome, enjoy a certain number of extraterritorial privileges.

The right to citizenship in the Vatican City is regulated by Articles 9 and 21 of the Lateran Treaty and Articles 1-11 and 16-17 of the "Fundamental Law." In general, citizens of the Vatican are cardinals residing in the Vatican or in Rome, persons residing in the Vatican by reason of their office (as well as certain relatives who live with such persons), and other persons authorized by the Pope to reside in the Vatican.

The public services and communications of the Vatican City are dealt with in the treaty and supplementary agreements between the Holy See and Italy. Some of them may operate independently, but most of them must depend on assistance by the Italian Government.

b. Religious Organization. The Pope, being the bishop of the diocese of Rome, is also the bishop of Vatican City. In this capacity he is represented by the so-called Vicar Gener for the Vatican City, who is assisted by a parish priest.

8. The Papal Court. The papal court is made up of the papal chapel and household. Its functions are purely ceremoni Generally speaking, its members include the cardinals, the assistants at the throne, and other prelates and officials.

The papal armed corps include the noble guard (1801), the Swiss guard (1505), the palatine house guard (1850), and the papal police (1816); together they amount in normal times to approximately 1000 men.

For the administration of the papal court the Holy See ha so-called "palatine offices," which include the office of the "maestro di camera," the secret Vatican archives, the administration of the property of the Holy See, and the Vatican Library.

B. Diocesan Government

1. Introduction. In addition to the central government, whose personnel and offices reside and are located in the Vatican City or in Rome, the Catholic Church has other organs of government through which it exercises jurisdiction over people and administers ecclesiastical affairs and church activity throughout the world. These organs of government are known collectively as the "peripheral government" of the Church.

The "peripheral government" has been subdivided into (1) the diocesan government, concerned primarily with the great body of the faithful and (2) the religious orders or congregations. Members of the diocesan government make up the "secular" clergy; members of the religious orders or congregations (section C, below) are referred to as "regular" clergy. In 1940 there were 44,777 members of the secular clergy of all ranks in Italy, or about 1 per 1,000 population.

2. Territorial Divisions. The diocesan government of the Church, like the local administration of a secular government, is based upon a system of smaller and larger territorial divisions each of which is administered by its appropriate official. The principal territorial divisions of diocesan government are the parish, headed by a parish priest; the diocese, headed by a bishop; and in some cases the ecclesiastical province, headed by a metropolitan. In some regions, especially in the Near East, various ecclesiastical provinces are united to form a patriarchate under a patriarch. 1/

3. The Parish. a. Its Nature and Function. The parish is the smallest unit in the territorial organization of the Church, comprising the faithful of the locality. In 1942 there were 24,052 parishes in Italy, i.e., approximately one parish for every 2,000 inhabitants.

b. The Parish Priest. The government of the parish is entrusted to the parish priest, who is subordinate to the bishop of his diocese. The parish priest may be either an individual or a "moral person" (such as the chapter of a cathedral, or a convent); when the priest is a "moral person," the administration of the parish is entrusted to a curate vicar (or actual vicar).

c. Other Types of Parish Clergy. i. Parish Vicars: These are of four kinds:

(1) The Acting Vicar ("vicario economo"), who has charge of a vacant parish; (2) the substitute vicar, who takes care of a parish when the parish priest is temporarily absent; (3) the coadjutor, who substitutes for a parish priest incapacitated by illness or old age; (4) the curate ("vicario cooperatore") who assists a parish priest needing additional help in his work.

ii. Rectors of Churches: priests who have charge of nonparish churches (i.e. sanctuaries).

iii. Chaplains: priests who are entrusted with matters relating to nuns, confraternaties, pious associations, education institutions, etc. Certain chaplains (for instance, military chaplains) are real parish priests.

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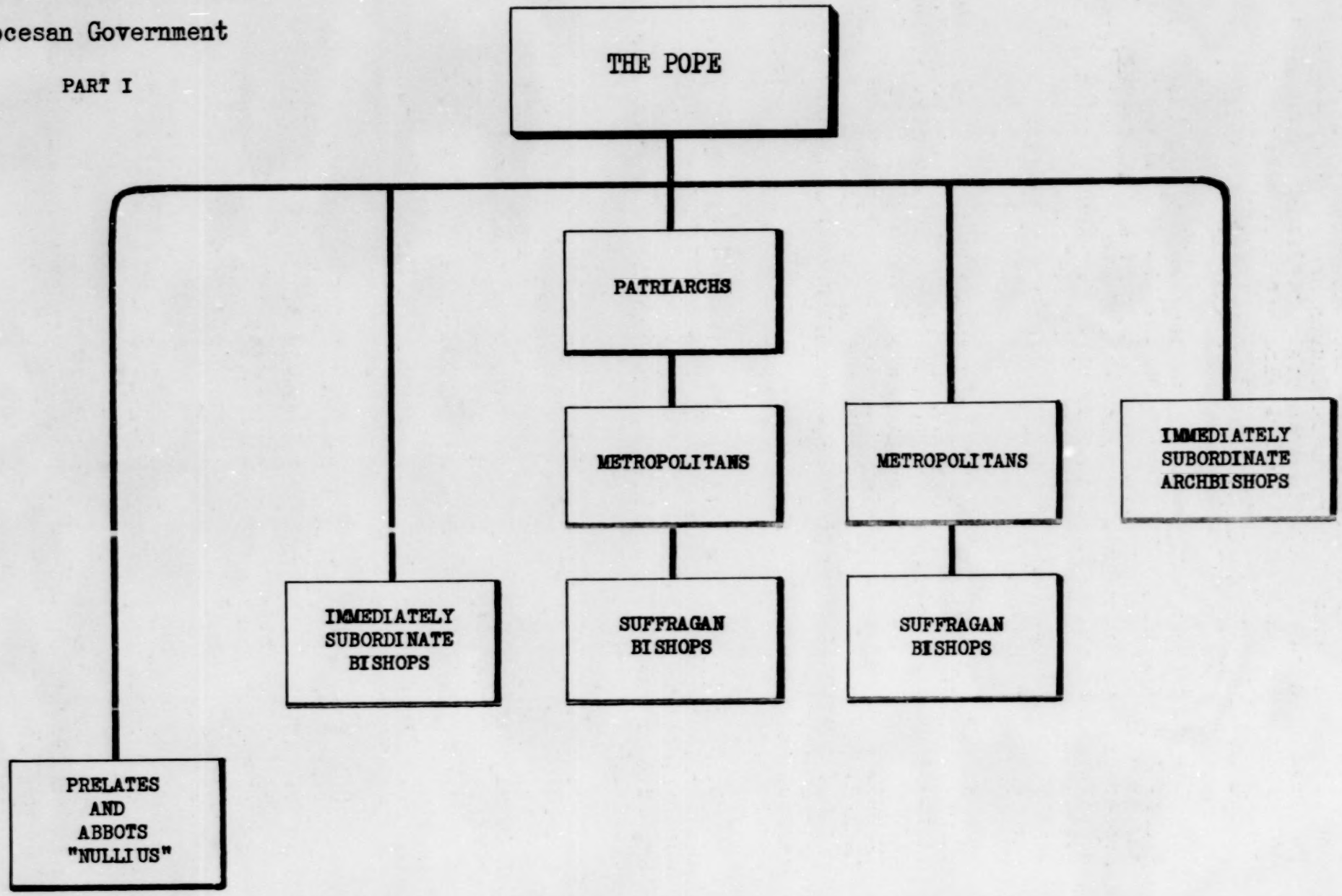
1/ In the west the patriarch is a residential bishop, whose diocese entitles him to carry the title; he ranks first among the bishops in the orient, however, the patriarch is the real spiritual head of all Catholics. There are four major patriarchs (Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem); all others are minor or titular patriarchs.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Diocesan Government

PART I

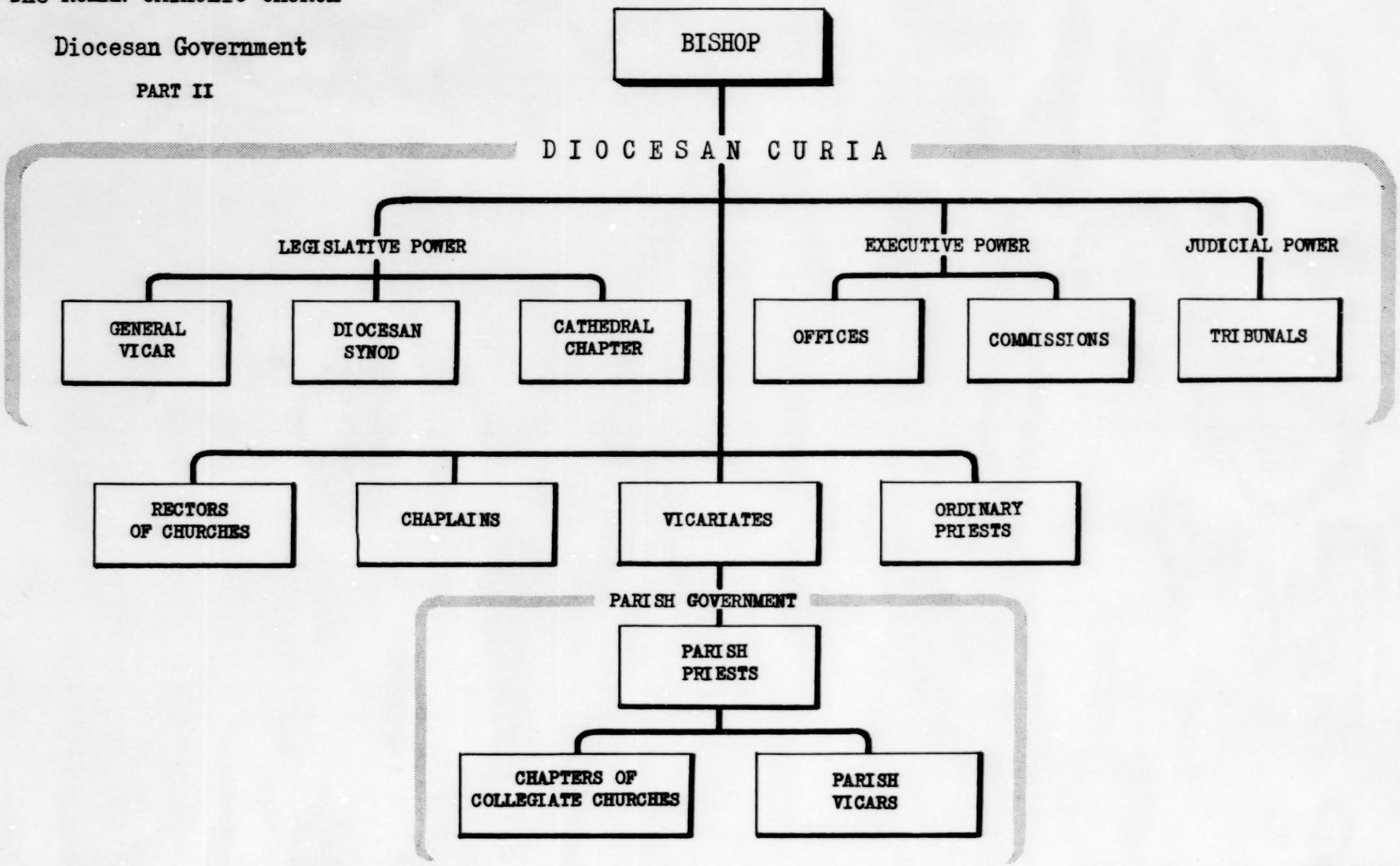



OSS Presentation

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Diocesan Government

PART II



iv. Ordinary Priests (or Parsons). Ecclesiastics who are not holding any particular office. Each is assigned to a specific diocese, his activities being supervised by the diocesan ordinary. 1/

d. Chapter of Collegiate Churches. The collegiate chapters are organized, according to their own statutes, in an analogous manner to the chapters of cathedral churches (see below), but possess no jurisdictional powers.

e. Combination of Parishes. The parishes subject to the jurisdiction of a single bishop collectively constitute a diocese. Parishes within a diocese may also be combined in smaller districts, known as deaconries or forane vicariates. The bishop has authority to divide his diocese into as many parishes as he thinks fit, and to make any changes he deems advisable.

Priests who are given the task of supervising and inspecting a certain number of parishes grouped together in a vicariate o deaconry are known as vicars forane (suffragan vicars or deacons). They possess no special jurisdictional powers; their position is held solely at the pleasure of the bishop, and their decisions may be appealed to him.

4. The Diocese. a. Its Nature and Functions. The diocese comprises all the parishes which are under the jurisdiction of a single bishop, and normally serves as the intermediate stage between the local parishes and the higher organs of ecclesiastica administration. There are 281 dioceses of various kinds in Italy Some of them are immediately subordinate to the Holy See; 2/ othe (known as "suffragan") are grouped in "ecclesiastical provinces" under the direction of archbishops with the special title of metropolitan.

b. The Bishops. The bishop is the chief ecclesiastical officer of the diocese. Some bishops also hold special titles and offices.

i. Types of Bishops and Their Substitutes. Generally speaking, bishops belong to one of two groups:

(1) Residential bishops, entrusted with the actual government of an existing diocese; and (2) Titular bishops, who do not govern a diocese, but only hold the honorary title of a diocese no longer in existence. Titular bishops are often chosen for important offices and duties in the central government as well as in the diocesan government.

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1/ The title of "ordinary" is applied to certain members of both the secular and regular ecclesiastical hierarchy. An ordinary is a person who possesses legislative, judicial, and executive powers in "matters touching the public and social good of the Church." These powers come to him by virture of the office he holds in the government of the Church, and their dignity and extent vary with the character of that office. Hence, the Pope is the "ordinary" of the entire Church and all the faithful the world over. Among the secular ordinaries are the bishops, who are ordinaries of their dioceses. The higher superiors of exempt religious orders are ordinaries of the regular clergy; their jurisdiction, however, is merely personal, being limited to the members of their respective orders, while the jurisdiction of secular ordinaries is territorial as well as persona..

2/ In addition to the dioceses, there are 12 abbeys or prelature "nullius", which are also immediately subordinate to the Holy See

When for any reason there is no bishop in a diocese, the powers of diocesan ordinary 1/ may be temporarily exercised by an apostolic administrator or a capitular vicar. The latter is a priest who, during "vacant bishopric seat" or an equivalent situation, is elected by the chapter to govern the diocese for a period not longer than eight days. During this time the capitular vicar holds the same powers as the bishop, with certain limitations.

ii. Appointment of Bishops. The bishops are appointed by the Pope, on the basis of nominations by the bishops and metropolitans of the various national churches. In Italy the archbishops and bishops are chosen by the Holy See. However, under article 19 of the Concordat of the 1929, the Holy See must first submit the names of candidates to the Italian government in order to ascertain whether the latter has any objections of a political nature. Before taking possession of their dioceses, bishops must swear loyalty to the Italian government. Once the appointment has been completed, the Italian government has no power to have the bishops removed.

iii. Powers and Duties of Bishops. Residential bishops have authority to govern their dioceses with legislative, executive and judicial powers. Such powers, however, are limited territorially to their own dioceses, and are subordinate to those of the Pope and other superior bodies.

Residential bishops must observe ecclesiastical laws and see to it that religious functions proceed smoothly in their dioceses, that the clergy and the people maintain their faith and good customs, that the Catholic religion is propagated (especially among children and uneducated people), and that teaching in the schools conforms to the Catholic religion.

In addition to the above, residential bishops have the following specific duties:

(1) They must reside in their dioceses.

(2) Every five years they must make a so-called "pastoral visit," which is an inspection of all the offices, ecclesiastical houses, and the people within their dioceses.

(3) Every five years they must send to the Pope a report on the condition of the dioceses.

(4) In the year in which this report is made, the bishop must go to Rome to visit the Pope or must send his coadjutor (assistant).

c. The Diocesan Curia. In the government of the diocese the bishop is assisted by the so-called "diocesan curia," all members of which are appointed by the bishop. The diocesan curia has several organs concerned with jurisdictional or legislative, executive or administrative, and judicial matters.

i. Jurisdictional or Legislative Organs. (1) The Vicar General. The vicar general comes first among the assistants of the bishop, and substitutes for him in the exercise of his jurisdiction. In large dioceses there may be more than one vicar, whereas in small bishoprics the bishop may do without the vicar general.

1/ See note to section 3, c, above.

(2) The Diocesan Synod (also called diocesan council). This is the assembly of all parish priests and of the more important members of the clergy in the diocese; it is convoked by the bishop at least once every ten years to deal with important matters pertaining to the government of the diocese. Functionaries of the synod are the chancellor, who draws up instruments, has charge of the archives, and keeps the records of minutes, and the synodal examiners and consultant parish priests, who deal with appointment, removal, or transfer of parish priests.

(3) The Cathedral Chapter. This is a sort of advisory committee attached to the cathedral to assist the bishop in weighty matters relating to the government of the diocese. When the bishopric seat is vacant, the chapter appoints a special vicar, who temporarily governs the diocese. The members of the chapter are called canons.

ii. Executive or Administrative Organs. (1) The Office of the Diocese. The diocesan office of administration handles executive matters in the diocese, such as those pertaining to ecclesiastical property, etc.

(2) The Diocesan Commissions. The commissions aid the bishop in specific administrative tasks, such as ecclesiastical review of books, administration of the seminaries (section IV, below), supervision of the press and teaching, etc. Laymen may be members of these commissions.

iii. Judicial Organs: The Tribunals. In each diocese there is an ecclesiastical tribunal, which deals primarily with religious matters. The members of these tribunals are synodal judges, presided over by a chief justice called the official; among the officers of these tribunals are the promoter of justice (i.e. the attorney general) and a so-called "defender of matrimonial bonds" who must uphold the validity of a marriage in annulment proceedings. For members of the clergy who are not subject to diocesan authority there are special religious tribunals. 1/

5. Supra-Diocesan Organizations. Whereas some dioceses are immediately subject to the Holy See, others are grouped in ecclesiastical provinces; these are sometimes combined to form a patriarchate.

a. Ecclesiastical Provinces. Those dioceses which are not immediately subordinate to the Holy See are called "suffragan" dioceses and are grouped in "ecclesiastical provinces," under the direction of a metropolitan. The metropolitan is a residential bishop with the title of archbishop. In addition to being the ordinary of his own diocese, he has a limited jurisdiction over the suffragan dioceses which belong to his ecclesiastical province, and convokes and presides over the provincial councils and other assemblies of its bishops.

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1/ In addition to the above-mentioned tribunals there are in Italy 18 regional tribunals, with exclusive jurisdiction in cases of annulment of marriages. These latter cases constitute the most important function of ecclesiastical tribunals. In Italy, judgments of regional tribunals have the same weight as judgments of civil courts, this special jurisdiction of the regional tribunals having been recognized by the Italian government. The eighteen regional tribunals are located in the following cities: Turin, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Modena, Bologna, Florence, Perugia Fermo, Rome, Chieti, Benevento, Naples, Salerno, Bari, Reggio Calabria, Palermo, and Cagliari.

(The honorary title of archbishop is also given to bishops of certain dioceses who are not metropolitans. The diocese of such an archbishop is not incorporated in any ecclesiastical province, but is immediately subordinate to the Holy See. Sometimes the title of archbishop is conferred upon an individual "ad personam.")

b. Patriarchates. Various ecclesiastical provinces may be combined to form a "patriarchate," under a patriarch (cf. footnote to sec. 2, above). There is only one patriarchate in Italy. that of Venice, which is merely titular and implies no special jurisdiction.

c. Primates. A primate is a residential bishop of an important diocese. He takes precedence over all other ecclesiasti of a given country or region. The Pope, as Bishop of Rome, is Primate of Italy.

6. Quasi-Diocesan Organization: The Abbots and Prelates "Nullius." An abbot or prelate "nullius" is an ordinary 1/ with jurisdiction over a territory which, besides his abbey or prelature, comprises one or more towns (with a varying number of parishes), and which does not form part of any diocese.

They exercise powers similar to those of bishops, but may nc ordain priests unless they are also titular bishops in their own right. They must be appointed or confirmed in office by the Pope

7. Statistical Information

TABLE 2. ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS IN ITALY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Immediately Subordinate to the Holy See | | |
| Metropolitan seat without suffragans | 1 | |
| Archbishoprics | 15 | |
| Bishoprics | 66 | |
| Abbeys and prelatures "nullius" | 12 | |
| | | 94 |
| B. In Ecclesiastical Provinces | | |
| Metropolitan seats (including one patriarchate) | 38 | |
| Suffragan dioceses | 154 | |
| | | 192 |
| C. Suburbicary Seats | 7 | |
| | | 7 |
| Total | | 293 |

TABLE 3. RESIDENTIAL SEES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, 1942

| | |
|---|---|
| Residential Patriarchs | 14 |
| Residential metropolitan seats | 224 |
| Residential archbishops' seats | 37 |
| Residential bishops' seats | 954 |
| Abbeys and prelatures "nullius" | 54 |
| | 1283 2/ |

1/ See note to section 3, c, above.

2/ There are also 4 titular patriarchs and 781 titular metropolitans, archbishops and bishops and apostolic, auxiliary, and coadjutor vicars.

The following table, giving pertinent statistical information for three Italian dioceses, is useful in the absence of more detailed statistics.

TABLE 4. DIOCESES OF TRENTO, PADUA, AND VICENZA, 1941

| | Trento | Padua | Vicenz |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inhabitants | 577,649 | 799,632 | 563,483 |
| Forane vicariates | 44 | 47 | 3 |
| Parishes | 353 | 356 | 26 |
| Curacies | 265 | 34 | 41 |
| Secular clergy | 1119 | 865 | 616 |
| Regular clergy | | | |
| Male | 438 | 174 | 148 |
| Female | ? | ? | 1717 |

8. Mission Territories. The Church has subdivided its diocesan government into two great territorial divisions: (1) countries where the ecclesiastical hierarchy, as described above, has reached its full development, and (2) mission territories.

Actually, it is misleading to classify missions under the diocesan government. Relatively few mission territories are divided into dioceses; most such territories have absolutely no relationship to the diocesan organization. In these territories where the organization of the Church has not yet fully developed but is still in a growing state, the authority of the Church is represented by apostolic vicars, apostolic prefects, or simply by superiors of local missions.

a. Apostolic Vicars. Those mission territories which are in a relatively advanced state but have no dioceses are divided into ecclesiastical districts, governed by apostolic vicars in the name of the Pope. All missions working in the district are subordinate to the apostolic vicar, who is also a titular bishop

b. Apostolic Prefects. The apostolic prefectures are ecclesiastical districts analogous to those just mentioned, but belonging to a still more rudimentary stage of organization. The prefect is usually an ordinary priest, but since he enjoys a certain power of jurisdiction, he is classified as an "ordinar even though he is not a bishop.

c. Mission Superiors. Where there are no dioceses, vicariates or prefectures, there still may be an autonomous missio headed by a mission superior, who is an ordinary priest with limited powers.

d. Statistics. In 1942 there were:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Apostolic vicariates | 317 |
| (2) Apostolic prefectures | 131 |
| (3) Missions "sui juris" | 15 |

C. The Religious Orders

1. Introduction. As already explained, the peripheral government of the Church has two broad divisions: (1) the diocesan government, concerned with the spiritual supervision of the faithful generally, and (2) the religious orders, composed of men and women who have specially devoted themselves to the religious life, have taken vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and live in a community subject to a rule and a religious superior.

The religious orders are of various kinds. Some communities live in perpetual contemplation and prayer; others engage in such activities as teaching, missionary work, and the care of parishes. Some of the religious bodies (such as the Benedictines, the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and the Carmelites) are considered religious orders in the strict sense, because of the special character of their vows; many recent communities, however ( in general, the Paulists, Sulpicians, and Viatorians, and others), take only a promise of poverty and obedience, and are technically known as congregations.

Members of religious orders are called "religious clergy" or simply "religious"; they are also known as "regular" clergy, because they follow a rule. Members of a monastic order, who have taken solemn vows, are called "monks"; those who have not taken final vows are "fratelli," "laici," or "conversi." Member of a mendicant order are called "frati."

The best known and most important of the religious orders are listed below, with the date of foundation and principal activities:

Augustinians (1256 A.D.); pastoral, educational, missionary; mother house in Rome.

Benedictines (529 A.D.); teaching, the arts, literature, research, agriculture, parish work; founded at Monte Cassino.

Carmelites (9th century B.C.; Carmelite nuns, 1562 A.D.); educational, charitable, missionary; divided into two branches, both with headquarters in Rome.

Carthusians.

Cistercians (1098 A.D.)

Dominicans (205 A.D.); preaching, teaching, missionary activities.

Franciscans, including Friars Minor (1215 A.D.); Friars Minor Capuchin (1525 A. D.; missionary and charitable activities); and Friars Minor Conventual (1415 A. D.)

Society of Jesus (1534 A.D.; see section 3, below).

Detailed information on the membership of religious orders and congregations is difficult to obtain. Table 5, below, gives the latest available figures for the more important orders, shows an official worldwide total of 789,338 members in 878 recognized orders and congregations. It is stated that in 1901 there were in Italy alone 3,556 monastic institutions with 7,792 monks and friars and 41,635 nuns. The Italian census of 1936, enumerating the "personnel" of abbeys, convents, hermitages, monasteries, etc. (probably roughly equivalent to monks, friars, and nuns), lists 20,340 males and 44,097 females. (These figures may include persons who have not taken final vows. )

TABLE 5. MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS

| Orders | Houses or Institutions | | Members | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | In Italy | Total | In Italy |
| Augustinians (1931) | 400 | ? | ? | ? |
| Benedictines (1931) | 184 | ? | 8,176 | ? |
| Carmelites | | | | |
| Male (1931) | ? | ? | 5,800 | ? |
| Female (1931) | 497 | ? | 10,000 | ? |
| Carthusians | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Cistercians (1912) | 87 | ? | 4,677 1/ | ? |
| Dominicans (1931) | 358 | ? | 5,300 | ? |
| Franciscans | | | | |
| Friars Minor | 1,863 (1927) | 428 (1908) | 24,148 (1941) | 5,589 (190 |
| Friars Minor Capuchin | 731 (1906) | ? | 13,510 (1941) | ? |
| Friars Minor Conventual | ? | ? | 2,757 (1941) | ? |
| Jesuits | 1,531 (1941) | ? | 26,303 (1941) | 1,612 (1913 |

| TOTALS (1941) | Number | Members |
|---|---|---|
| Male orders | 61 | 108,347 |
| Male congregations | 97 | 105,067 |
| Female congregations | 720 | 575,924 |
| Grand Total | 878 | 789,338 |

The legal personality of religious orders and houses, as well as their right to hold and acquire property, were recognized by the Italian state in the Concordat of 1929 (articles 29b and 30).

1/ 1931 source gives 1,053.
2/ 1941 estimate: 2,600.

2. Organization of the Religious Orders. a. Jurisdiction over Religious Orders. Orders, congregations, and religious institutes which have obtained papal approval and in which solemn vow are made are directly subordinate to the Pope; they are "exempt" from the jurisdiction of the bishops, and have their own ordinary (chief)—the major superior or the order. With certain exceptions, the authority of the Pope is exercised through the Congregation of the Religious (section A, 5, ii, above).

Lesser religious bodies which have not received papal approval are normally subordinate to the local ordinaries (bishops).

As a rule, the internal religious life and administration of the orders is regulated exclusively by their own religious superior (officials), whereas the bishops have a more or less decisive voice in regard to their teaching and relationships with the lay populati

b. Types of Organization. Generally speaking, the organizati of religious orders and congregations is of two types: autonomous and centralized. Some orders, such as the Franciscans, have an intermediate type of organization which may be described as semi-centralized.

i. Autonomous Organization. In orders with autonomous organization, such as the Benedictines and Cistercians, the main administrative unit is the local monastic house or abbey. Each house is usually governed by a permanent abbot (abbot "sui juris"), elected for life by the monks of the same monastery and enjoying absolute powers, limited only by the statutes of the order and the superior authority of the Pope. In some abbeys the office of abbot is held only temporarily.

Some coordination of the activities of the various houses within such an order is obtained through the general abbots, presiding abbots, or arch-abbots, elected by the general chapter (assembly) of abbots of the order in any given region or country. The Benedictines are headed by a primate abbot, elected by the presiding abbots of the various congregations, who resides in Rome and represents the entire order.

ii. Centralized Organization. Orders with centralized organization, such as the Jesuits and Dominicans, have a rigidly hierarchical administration on a territorial basis. The individual houses under local superiors (also called father superior or rectors) are grouped in provinces under provincial superiors; these in turn are under the authority of a general superior (also called general minister or major rector).

(1) The General Superior is elected by the general chapter of the order (below), and resides in the so-called general house. The office is usually temporary, but may be for life (Jesuits). Each order or congregation -- ever if its general superior resides in Rome -- has its own procurator in Rome, who represents it at the Vatican.

(2) The General Chapter is the assembly of the more prominent members of the order or congregation, who have the right to elect the incumbents of the highest offices (such as general superior, general assistants, procurators, general secretaries) and to pass on all weighty matters. The general chapter, together with the general superior, directs and supervises the whole internal organization and life of the order or congregation.

The administrative structure characteristic of orders with centralized organization is further illustrated by its discussion of the Jesuits (section 3, below).

3. The Jesuit Company. The Company of Jesus (loosely called the Society of Jesus), founded by St. Ignatius Loyola in 1534 A.D., deserves special treatment because of its exceptional importance in the fields of politics, education, public opinion, missions, etc. The majority of educators in Catholic universities and seminaries are Jesuits. Members of the society also edit various newspapers and periodicals, including the well-known Rome weekly, La Civiltà Cattolica. In recent years they have published an increasing number of books and periodicals, especially on social problems. The Vatican radio is under Jesuit management. The Jesuit company also supervises important congregations of women, such as the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

The total number of Jesuits in 1941 was 26,303, divided among 1531 houses in 50 provinces, according to offical Vatican figures. It is believed that the number Jesuits in Italy may be approximately 2600, or roughly 10 percent of the total. 1/

a. Membership and Education. i. Admission of Candidates. The selection and training of members of this order is extremely rigorous. Candidates must be at least 14 years old, and must undergo a probationary period of one year before final acceptance. Their education comprises four grades or steps, the candidate becoming successively a novice, a scholastic, a coadjutor, and a professed. Many candidates do not proceed beyond the grade of novice or scholastic.

ii. The Novices. The novices must first submit to certain spiritual exercises, serve for one month in a hospital, another month in the kitchen, etc. They speak only Latin. After two years, they make simple vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Those who are in a poor state of health, have an unstable character or behave unsatisfactorily are dropped.

iii. The Scholastics must study for two years at a university, then study philosophy for three years, and finally complete four years of theological studies. During this period a scholastic must also teach for a period of one year. Once his theological studies are completed, a scholastic is ordained a priest. A person who has entered this order early in life becomes a priest when he is 33 years old (much later than the secular clergy).

iv. The Coadjutors. A scholastic who intends to become a coadjutor reenters the novitiate and lives in solitude for one year, at the end of which the general decides -- on the basis of reports furnished by his superiors -- whether he shall become a coadjutor. A coadjutor must renew his simple vows.

v. The Professed. After a coadjutor has reached his 45th birthday, and has submitted for two years to special tests, he may take his last and solemn vows and be made a professed by the general of the Company. A professed must swear obedience to the Pope, which is the main vow; he must make five other minor vows, including vows of obedience to the general and to the constitutions of the order. Only 2 percent of all Jesuits become professed.

The general may expel a Jesuit from the order by administrative action, without judicial procedure such as is customary in other orders. However, in order to expel a professed, the general

1/ In 1913 there were 1612 Jesuits residing in Italy out of a total membership of 16,000. It is assumed that this ratio of approximately 1 to 10 is substantially unchanged.

must receive the permission of the Pope.

b. Government and Organization. The Jesuit order, with its headquarters in Rome, extends all over the world. In 1913 it was divided in 5 "assistances," which, in turn, were subdivided into 27 provinces. The "assistance" of Italy included 5 provinces: Rome, Naples, Sicily, Turin, and Venice.

i. The Central Government. (1) The General. At the head of the whole Jesuit hierarchy is the general of the order, who resides in Rome. Because of his vast powers, he has been called "the Black Pope." He is elected by the General Congregation of the order (below) and holds office for life, unless deposed.

The general has full and exclusive executive powers, which he may delegate to whomever he desires. He may appoint and suspend from office all dignitaries of the order, except the assistants and the admonitor (see below).

The general also has power to legislate. He issues ordinances interpreting the constitutions and decrees of the general congregation (below), subject, however, to the approval of the subsequent general congregation. Furthermore, he may make new constitutions and modify existing ones, again with the consent of the general congregation (majority vote).

(2) The Vicar-General. When the general is ill, or otherwise incapacitated, his functions are discharged by the Vicar-general, whose nomination is decided by correspondence by members of the general congregation.

(3) The Assistants. Six so-called assistants are elected at the same time as the general. They assist the general in the regular administration and are subject to his orders. Their main duty, however, is to watch over the activities of the general. They have the power to assemble the general congregation to have the general deposed, and -- in exceptional cases -- they may depose the general themselves. Among the grounds for deposal are sins against chastity and other mortal sins, infliction of wounds, embezzlement of the company's money, alienation of real estate, and commission of heretical acts.

(4) The General Congregation. The main function of the general congregation is to elect the general and the assistants. 1/ It seldom convenes except when a general dies. The general congregations for the election of a new general are always clothed with great secrecy.

The general congregation includes all the provincials (cf. below), together with two professed for each province, the latter being elected by the provincial congregations. Since there were 27 provinces in 1913, there must have been 81 members in the general congregation at that time.

(5) The secretary-General and the Ministers. In the administration of the order, the general is assisted by the Secretary-general and by ministers (also called under-secretaries), the most important of whom is the finance minister.

1/ The vote for the election of a new general has to be unanimous. If an absolute majority cannot be obtained, the three or five candidates who have obtained the largest vote decide among themselves, in seclusion, who the next general shall be.

ii. The Peripheral Government. (1) The Provincial Government. (a) The Provincial Superior. At the head of each province is a provincial superior (or provincial). Provincials are appointed every three years by the general.

(b) The Provincial Congregation. The provincial congregation convenes every three years. Members of this congregation are the local superiors, the rectors of local institutes, and the professed of the province. It deals in an advisory capacity with questions presented to it by the general or the provincial. It appoints the delegates to the general congregation.

(c) The Consultants and the Admonitor. Each provincial is aided by several consultants and one admonitor. The admonitor has the additional duty of making reports to the general on the activities of the provincial and his consultants.

Every three years each province must send delegates to the general to inform him on all matters of importance.

(2) The Single Houses and Institutes. (a) Local Superiors and Rectors. The single houses in each province are headed by local superiors, and colleges by rectors. Both local superiors and rectors are appointed every three years by the general.

(b) The Consultants and the Admonitor. Each local superior and rector is assisted by one admonitor and several consultants. The admonitor also supervises the work of the local superiors and rectors and reports thereon to the general and the provincial.

c. Relations with the Catholic Hierarchy. According to their constitutions, Jesuits may not occupy any position in the Catholic hierarchy, or accept any other function or dignity, without the company's permission -- unless the Pope himself orders otherwise. Prominent Jesuits have been made cardinals and bishops by Popes; however, Jesuits have generally preferred to occupy important diplomatic positions (formerly, as confessors of kings), which carry with them political influence. In conformity with this attitude, Jesuits do not take part in the congregations of cardinals; they may, however, be called in as experts.

The Jesuits possess some exceptional privileges in their relations with the hierarchy. The Pope does not control their constitutions, which may only be modified by the general. Their headquarters in each diocese is endowed by the Church with extraterritorial privileges analogous to those of an embassy in a foreign state. Bishops must confer the priesthood without examination upon every person the Jesuits suggest. Furthermore, bishops may not impose taxes or tributes on Jesuits.

d. Jesuit Characteristics. It is generally recognized that the power of the Jesuits lies primarily in their character, their knowledge, and their organization. Jesuits undergo a very strict mental training. Self-control and obedience to superiors are strictly observed. The individual Jesuits live in poverty, most of them forfeiting their property to the company, which is believed to be very wealthy. National feeling among Jesuits is entirely suppressed, and the general may be chosen from any nationality. They enjoy a high scholastic standing, have excelled in sciences, and are credited with important inventions. They have been called "the brains of the Church." The famous Gregorian University in Rome is headed by the Jesuits.

e. Jesuit Police and Secret Information Service. The Jesuits are believed to have a very elaborate and efficient police and secret information service. Information concerning it is, of course, jealously guarded. The following account, taken fram a writer who has made a careful study of the subject, may not be correct in all details, but is believed to reflect faithfully the principles on which the system operates.

i. Internal Information. Each Jesuit is expected to inform his superior of all his inner thoughts, emotions, and experiences. A novice has to report once a week, a scholastic once a month, a coadjutor once every semester, and a professed once a year. Furthermore, according to the constitutions, each Jesuit must inform his superior of all he knows concerning other Jesuits; such information may also be furnished directly to the general, and is kept carefully secret.

Every four months each house or college furnishes to each province, and each province to the general, a report on all the personnel. Moreover, each time that an envoy goes to Rome, he brings with him secret information.

In addition to the above, the admonitors attached to each superior make periodical reports on the personnel of each province, house, or college. These reports are often in code.

General, provincial, and individual files on each member of the company are kept in Rome. Every three years each superior sends a trusted envoy to Rome to keep the general informed on all matters which cannot be put down in writing.

A similar method of information is adopted for college students (their mail is opened, there are special informants, etc.).

ii. External Information. Besides the above-mentioned internal police, the Jesuit company has an extensive external "secret information" organization. Jesuits collect all possible information on customs, people, opinion, classes, etc. in each town, city, or country. The constitutions provide that the Jesuit company must be kept informed on all that goes on in each nation.

Every four months, superiors make reports which are sent to the general. Provincials also send copies of their reports to neighboring provinces, to keep them informed on current events.

Some informants occasionally wear civilian clothes. Special informants must periodically report to Rome.

## II. ITALIAN CATHOLIC ACTION

### A. Introduction

1. General Aims and Purposes. Catholic Action, which gives its name to the principal world-wide organization of militant Catholic laymen, has been defined by Pope Pius IX as "the participation of the laity in the apostolate of the hierarchy of the Church." The Church considers that, due to the growth of secularism during the nineteenth century, the Catholic clergy by itself is no longer adequate to cope with the expanding activities of the Church, and, moreover, is not suited to operate in certain spheres of lay activity: hence the necessity for an organization of laymen, dedicated to the diffusion of Catholic principles throughout the whole of society.

Catholic Action is subordinate to the ecclesiastical hierarchy and acts indirectly as an instrument of the Church, particularly in the political and economic fields. The Church formulates general principles, and Catholic Action endeavors to see that they are put into execution. The clergy, as the authorized interpreter of the Catholic hierarchy, acts as a natural link between the hierarchy and the militant laity as organized in Catholic Action.

Among the particular aims of Catholic Action are the diffusion of Christian culture, the Christianization of the family, defense of the rights and liberties of the Church, and promotion of the Church's interests in the educational, editorial, and social and political fields. Catholic Action claims to be "outside of and above politics" -- i.e., as an organization it takes no part in public affairs of a purely secular nature, 1/ and its members are free to engage in party politics as individuals. On the other hand, the obligation of members to apply Catholic principles in their political activity necessarily gives the organization an important political role.

2. Organization. Each country has its own separate Catholic Action organization, which is subordinate to a national directive body. The reason for this division into independent national organizations lies in the necessity of adapting the activities, objectives, and means of action of the movement to the particular social and political conditions of each country.

The Italian Catholic Action (Azione Cattolica Italiana -- ACI) is organized on an authoritarian basis parallel to that of the Church's own government. The organization has a central government, directly subordinate to the Pope and his representatives; a diocesan administration in each diocese, subordinate to the bishop; and a parish administration in each parish, subordinate to the parish priest. (The extremely

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1/ This principle is embodied in article 43 of the Concordat of 1929, which reads: "The Italian State recognizes the auxiliary organizations of the 'Azione Cattolica Italiana' in asmuch as these, according to the regulations of the Holy See, carry on their activities independently of all political parties and under the immediate direction of the Hierarchy of the Church for the teaching and practice of Catholic principles."

strict subordination of all Catholic Action activities to the Catholic hierarchy was introduced as a result of Fascist pressure.)

Within the framework of these coordinating bodies on the national, diocesan, and parish levels, the Italian Catholic Action is divided into seven national associations or sections: the Men's, Young Men's, Women's, Young Women's, and University Associations, and the Graduate and Teachers' Sections. Each of these associations and sections has its own directive organs in the central administration and in the dioceses; the associations (except the university associations) are also represented in the parishes. Thus, in addition to the general hierarchy of Catholic Action as a whole, each separate association has its own hierarchy and enjoys a certain limited autonomy within its own sphere of activity. Each association also has its own press and periodicals.

Although no membership figures for the Italian Catholic Action as a whole are available, a rough calculation based on the membership in the diocese of Vicenza in 1941 (73,764 members out of a total population of 563,483) suggests that the membership of Catholic Action in Italy as a whole (with a population of 45 million) may be in the neighborhood of 6 million.

B. The Central Government

1. The Commission of Cardinals. Catholic Action in Italy is supervised by a commission of three cardinals, organized by Pope Pius XII in April 1939. One of the cardinals presides over the commission, which also has a secretary.

The commission has the following duties:

a. To make general regulations for the ACI whenever it deems it advisable.

b. To promote the development and control the activities of the ACI in the whole nation and in each diocese.

c. To appoint the members of the General Office (except its director), the Assistants and Vice-Assistants, and the Central Presidents of the various component associations of the ACI (see below).

d. To examine and approve the annual programs of all national associations, the annual reports, and the various proposals which may be initiated during the year.

2. The General Office. The new statutes of June 1940 established a General Office, composed of (a) a Director General, (b) a Vice Director General, and (c) an Administrative Delegate.

a. The Director-General. The post of Director-General is held by the secretary of the commission of Cardinals (above), who in addition holds the post of General Ecclesiastical Assistant (below). It will be seen that the Director-General (who is a clergyman) thus occupies a position of prime importance in the whole structure of the ACI.

The task of the Director-General is to:

i. Inform the Commission of Cardinals as to the activities of the ACI in general and in each diocese.

.ii. Preside over the meetings of the General Council.

iii. Coordinate the work of the national associations.

iv. Communicate to the Diocesan Offices of ACI the rules, regulations, working schedules, and all undertakings promulgated or approved by the Commission of Cardinals, and to promote undertakings of a general nature and take care of all other matters pertaining to the ACI.

b. The Vice-Director General assists and/or substitutes for the Director General. He is appointed by the Commission of Cardinals.

c. The Administrative Delegate. He is subordinate to the Director-General, takes care of the administration of the General Office, and supervises the financial activities of the national associations. He, also, is appointed by the Commission of Cardinals.

3. The General Secretariats. Within the General Office the Director-General may establish general secretariats for particular activities. At present there are the following general secretariats:

a. Office of the Press (1923). It edits the "Quotidiano" (cf. section V, below.)

b. Secretariat on Morality (1923).

c. Secretariat for Social Activities. (1926).

d. Catholic Cinematographic Center (1935). (cf. section V, below).

e. Secretariat for Unity of the Church.

4. The General Council. The General Council assists the General Office in its administration. Its members are (1) the Central Ecclesiastical Assistants (below), (2) the Central Presidents of the national associations, and (3) the Ecclesiastical Assistant and Central Secretary of the Graduate Section (see below).

The General Council, presided over by the Director-General, aids the General Office in the examination, review, and coordination of the working programs suggested by the central presidencies of the associations (below).

5. The College of Central Ecclesiastical Assistants. This body holds regular meetings to supervise the activities of the Central Ecclesiastical Assistants (see below) and to study the undertakings in aid of the Diocesan and Parochial Ecclesiastical Assistants. Its members are (1) the General Ecclesiastical Assistant (who, as already noted, is also Secretary of the Commission of Cardinals and Director-General of the ACI), (2) the Vice-General Ecclesiastical Assistant, and (3) the Central Ecclesiastical Assistants and Vice-Assistants of the national associations. The college is presided over by the General Ecclesiastical Assistant.

6. Organization of the National Associations. As already pointed out, the various associations into which Catholic Action is divided have their own organization in the central administration as well as in the dioceses and parishes. In general, each national association is administered by a central presidency and a central council; it may have other organs of administration as well. Each association is administered jointly by laymen and ecclesiastics.

a. The Men's Association (Organized in 1922)

i. The Central Presidency. It is made up of the Central President (a layman) and the Central Assistant (a clergyman).

ii. The Central Council. Its members are 15 laymen, the central vice-assistants (ecclesiastics), and a secretary. It convenes twice a year and assists the presidency in the study and preparation of the programs.

iii. Membership. Married men and single men over 30 years old may become members of this association.

iv. Activities. This association studies papal encyclicals and problems concerning the family and morals, hold courses in Catholic social culture and propaganda organizations, informs the civil authorities of moral disorders, distributes papal encyclicals and speeches, participates in "St. Vincent conferences," collaborates with civil social welfare societies, aids the families of needy members and of service men, propagates the social doctrines of the Church, etc.

b. The Young Men's Association (Organized in 1867)

i. The Central Presidency. It includes the Central President (a layman) and the Central Assistant (a clergyman).

ii. The Central Council. Its members are 15 lay delegates, the central vice-assistants (ecclesiastics), a secretary, and several counselors. It convenes three times a year and assists the presidency. Delegates represent the following groups: Seniors; Juniors; Aspirants; Students; Professional Men; Workers; Administration; Technical Activities; Religious Activities; Missions; Non-resident Members; Charitable Activities; Press, Editorial, and Recreational-Artistic Activities.

iii. The Special Council. This is a body of experts to aid the central presidency.

iv. Membership. Membership is restricted to unmarried men under 30 years of age, grouped as follows:

(1) Aspirants Section, which is subdivided into:

(a) Subsection "Minors" (10-13 years old).

(b) Subsection "Majors" (13-15 years old).

(2) Effectives Section, subdivided into:

(a) Subsection "Juniors" (15-21 years old).

(b) Subsection "Seniors" (21-30 years old).

(3) For apostolic (propaganda) activities, members are further grouped as follows:

(a) Workers.

(b) Students.

(c) Professional Men.

v. Activities. Similar to those of the Men's Association (above).

c. The Women's Association (Organized in 1908)

i. The Central Presidency. Its members are the Central President (a lay woman) and the Central Ecclesiastical Assistant (a clergyman).

ii. The Central Council. The members of this council are 9 lay members (women) and the Central Vice-Assistants (ecclesiastics). The council convenes every three months and assists the presidency. The nine lay members include the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary of Propaganda, the Secretary of the Press, and Delegates for the various activities.

iii. Membership. Its members are women over 30 years old, married women, and college graduates (any age).

iv. Activities. This association deals with religious, family (preparation for motherhood), educational, moral, charitable, and social problems.

v. The Association for Children of ACI is under the management of the Women's Association.

d. Young Women's Association (organized in 1918)

i. The Central Presidency includes a Central President (a lay woman) and a Central Assistant (a clergyman).

ii. The Central Council. Its members are between 7 and 9 lay women and the Vice-Assistants. This council convenes every two months. The lay women include the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Secretary of Propaganda, and the Delegates for the Aspirants, "Beniamine," and "Piccolissime" (below).

iii. Membership. This association is divided into the following groups:

(1) Effectives (15-30 years old)

(2) Aspirants (10-15 years old)

(3) Beniamine (6-10 years old)

(4) Piccolissime (4-6 years old)

iv. Activities. This association deals with religious and missionary activities, charity, press, and recreation. Special gatherings exist for working girls, girl students, etc.

e. University Associations (definitively organized in 1896)

There are two branches, the men's and the women's branch.

i. The Presidencies. The presidency of each branch includes a central president and a central assistant.

ii. The Central Secretaries. Each presidency is assisted by central secretaries for the following activities:

(1) Cultural

(2) Missionary

(3) Artistic

(4) Graduate

(5) Assistance to Service Men (only men's branch).

iii. The Central Councils. There is a central council for each branch. It includes the president and central assistant, the central vice assistants, and four counselors for the following zones: (1) Northeast, (2) Northwest, (3) Center, and (4) South.

This council convenes four times a year.

iv. The General Councils. Each branch has a general council, which convenes twice a year. Its members are the following:

(1) The members of the presidency

(2) The members of the central council

(3) The presidents, assistants, and secretaries of the associations, as well as the "regents."

v. The Superior Council. This is a joint body, representing both branches, which convenes four times a year. Its members are:

(1) The members of both presidencies

(2) The members of both central councils

(3) A secretary and the Vice-Director of the official newspaper "Azione Fucina".

vi. The Federal Council. This council is made up of both the Men's and Women's general councils.

vii. Membership. All university students, and graduates for a period of two years after graduation, are eligible to membership.

viii. The Congress. In September of each year there is a Congress to which all members are invited.

f. Graduate "Section" (Association) (organized in 1935)

i. The Central Secretariat. Its members are the Central Secretary (at present a lawyer) and the Ecclesiastical Assistant (at present the bishop of Bergamo).

ii. The Central Directive Council. It includes the representatives of the national associations of ACI and the commissioners for each region or group of regions. Its task is to assist the central secretariat.

iii. Membership. Members of this association are university graduates who wish to aid the Church in view of the special knowledge and culture they possess. Graduates who are not members of the ACI may also join this organization.

iv. Activities. The graduate section studies the doctrines of the Church and matters of general interest, holds conferences between graduates of each profession or business in order to discuss the "Christian approach" to problems pertaining to their specific occupation, holds meetings to propagate the teachings of the Church and papal encyclicals, and takes part in other religious activities.

g. Teachers' "Section" (Association) (organized in 1933)

i. The Central Secretariat is composed of the Central Secretary (a layman) and the Central Ecclesiastical Assistant.

ii. The Central Commission includes the Central Secretary and the Central Ecclesiastical Assistant, together with the following persons:

(1) Four teachers (men) of the public grammar schools, appointed by the central presidencies of the Men's, Young Men's, Women's, and Young Women's Associations;

(2) Two teachers (women) of the Kindergartens, appointed by the presidencies of the female associations;

(3) Two teachers (men) of private schools, appointed by the presidencies of the male associations.

The Central Commission prepares the programs to be followed and, with the approval of the Director-General of the ACI, supervises their execution. In this activity the commission is assisted by regional teacher delegates, who represent it in the various regions and are appointed by the commission with the approval of the Director-General of the ACI.

iii. The Special Council is composed of experts in pedagogy.

iv. Membership. All teachers who belong to the ACI may become members.

v. Aims. Promotion of religion among other teachers.

C. The Diocesan Government

1. The Bishop. Under the new statutes of June 1940, the general management of the ACI in the various dioceses of Italy is entrusted to the diocesan ordinary (usually the bishop of the diocese).

2. The Diocesan Office. The Diocesan Office, organized by the statutes of June 1940, is the central directive organ of the whole diocesan ACI, and is a part of the offices of the bishop's curia (section I, B, 4, above). It is presided over by the bishop personally or by his delegate. Members of the Diocesan Office include one or more secretaries, an administrative delegate, a treasurer, and, sometimes, one or more technical advisers.

The task of the Diocesan Office is to:

a. Organize parochial offices of ACI and aid them in their work.

b. Receive and adjust to the special circumstances of the diocese the programs transmitted by the General Office, and examine and approve the projects and suggestions submitted by the Diocesan Councils of the various national associations of ACI.

c. Supervise activities of a general nature and coordinate the various working schedules so as to avoid duplications.

d. Supervise the relationships between the diocesan Presidencies of the various associations and the Internal Associations (those organized in the colleges and educational institutions), and also the relations between the associations of ACI and all other ecclesiastical associations.

e. Send annual reports on the organization and activities of the diocesan ACI to the General Office.

It will be seen that the Diocesan Office thus enjoys very extensive authority over all ACI activities within the diocese.

3. The Diocesan Secretaries are members of the Diocesan Office and have special tasks, corresponding to those of the General Secretariats in the General Office (above).

4. The Central Diocesan Council. The members of the Central Diocesan Council, which is analagous to the General Council of the national ACI, are the diocesan presidents and diocesan ecclesiastical assistants of the various associations; the diocesan commissioners and diocesan ecclesiastical assistants of both the graduate and teachers' sections may also participate. This council is presided over by the bishop or his delegate. Its task is to assist the Diocesan Office; its decisions are not final until approved by the bishop.

5. Diocesan Presidencies or Secretariats. Each national association and section has its own diocesan presidency or secretariat in each diocese; each presidency or secretariat consists of a diocesan president or diocesan secretary (or commissioner) and a diocesan ecclesiastical assistant. The activity of the various component associations is closely supervised by the Diocesan Office of ACI.

6. Diocesan Councils of the National Associations or Sections. a. In general. The diocesan organization of each of the national associations or sections includes (1) a presidency or secretariat, aided by (2) a diocesan (directive) council which is made up of commissioners (laymen) and of the diocesan ecclesiastical vice-assistants.

b. Peculiarities of the Various Associations and "Sections". i. The Young Men's Association. In addition to the diocesan presidency and council, this association embodies the following organs, which are subordinate to the presidency:

(1) The Forane Presidency. Its members are a forane president and a forane ecclesiastical assistant. It supervises activities in vicariates and deaconries (cf. section I, B, 3, e, above).

(2) The Forane Council assists the forane presidency.

ii. The University Associations. The University Associations are located where there are universities. In other cities which are the seats of dioceses there are instead "Secretariats." In smaller localities (but only where there are diocesan seats) there are diocesan "agents."

iii. The Teachers' Section. (1) The central commission is aided by the regional teachers' delegates, who represent it in the various regions. These regional delegates appear to occupy an intermediary position between the central and diocesan commissions.

(2) The diocesan organization of this association includes both a diocesan secretariat and a diocesan commission.

(a) The Diocesan Secretariat. Its members are a Diocesan Secretary (a lay teacher of ACI, woman or man) and a Diocesan Ecclesiastical Assistant. Both are appointed by the Bishop.

(b) The Diocesan Commission. Its members are:

(i) The members of the diocesan secretariat;

(ii) Four teachers (men) of the public grammar schools, appointed by the diocesan presidencies of the Men's, Young Men's, Women's, and Young Women's associations;

(iii) Two teachers (women) of the Kindergartens, appointed by the diocesan presidencies of the female associations;

(iv) Two teachers (men) of private schools, appointed by the diocesan presidencies of the male associations.

In small dioceses, there must be at least a secretary and an ecclesiastical assistant. The diocesan commission organizes the activities in the diocese, sees to it that programs are executed, and promotes the necessary projects with the consent of the Diocesan Office.

(3) The Rural (forane) Sections. Under the plan of reorganization laid down in June 1940, rural sections were to be organized by the Diocesan Commission in each rural center, with the approval of the Diocesan Office. These sections were to be headed by a Rural Secretary and an Ecclesiastical Assistant, both appointed by the bishop at the suggestion of the Diocesan Commission.

D. The Parish Government of the ACI

1. The Parish Priest. At the head of the ACI in each parish is the parish priest or a delegate approved by the bishop.

2. The Parish Office. This office was instituted by the new statutes of June 1940. It is presided over by the parish priest or his delegate. Further members are a secretary and, sometimes, a treasurer. The task of the Parish Office is to:

a. Execute the programs of the superior organs of ACI;

b. Supervise and regulate the general work of ACI in the parish;

c. Insure good relations with all other associations.

3. The Central Parish Council. Its members are the presidents and the ecclesiastical assistants of the various parochial associations and sections. It aids the Parish Office and is presided over by the parish priest or his delegate.

4. Parish Presidencies. Each parish association except the university associations has its presidency, composed of a president and an ecclesiastical assistant.

5. Parish Association or Section Councils. Each presidency is assisted by a parish association council. Its members are (in addition to the secretary) a treasurer and delegates. It assists the presidencies.

6. The so-called internal associations of ACI are those organized in colleges and educational institutes. They are directly subordinate to the Diocesan Center.

## III. PIOUS ASSOCIATIONS

### A. Papal Institutes

There are in Rome several papal institutes, organized for various purposes and activities, such as propagation of faith, religious activities among Catholic children, erection of new churches in Rome, and activities and recruiting of the clergy.

### B. Catholic Pious Associations

In addition to the papal institutes, there is a great number of pious unions, religious associations, etc. which are concerned with religious, charitable, educational, missionary, and other activities.

Religious associations have been divided by canon law into the following groups:

1. Third Orders, whose members are under the direction of some religious order, and, while remaining in the world, direct their activities mostly in religious channels.

2. Confraternities (or sodalities) organized for the furtherance of public worship.

3. Pious Associations organized for the exercise of some work of piety or charity. Among the latter group, the following two associations appear to deserve particular attention:

a. The "Società Femminile di San Vincenzo de' Paoli". This is a women's lay association organized in 1856. Its character is international. In Italy there are 895 "conferences", with 18,347 members. This association has its own asylums, orphanages, homes for the sick and for women with small children, educational institutes for youth in slums and laboratories. In 1941, members of this association visited 23,287 needy families in hospitals, sanatoriums, and jails; in the same year 8,933,995 lire were spent for charitable purposes.

b. "Casa di Redenzione Sociale di Niguarda". This association's activities are aimed at assisting the poor, finding occupations for the unemployed and, especially, re-educating adults released from jails. In Milan a home for ex-convicts has been established, which in the last 15 years handled 1,400 cases; out of 1,388 ex-convicts dismissed, it is claimed that only 234 reverted to criminal activities.

Pious associations assist, and are auxiliary to, Catholic Action.

## IV. EDUCATION

### A. The Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities

All Catholic education is placed under the general supervision of the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, a part of the Roman Curia (section II, B, 5, above). This congregation supervises the education of the clergy all over the world (except in institutions subordinate to the Congregations of the Propaganda and for the Oriental Church), as well as educational institutions of a lay nature which are under Catholic management. It specifically has jurisdiction over the following:

1. Religious seminaries all over the world, except those which are directly subject to the Congregations of Propaganda and for Oriental Affairs.

2. Universities all over the world which are subordinate to ecclesiastical authority, whether they are organized for ecclesiastical or lay studies.

3. All other colleges and educational institutes which are subordinate to ecclesiastical authority.

At the head of this congregation stands a "prefect" (a cardinal), with a secretary and an under-secretary, who are assisted by a group of officials from the Secretarial Office. This office is aided by twenty-three consultants.

For direct supervision over all seminaries in Italy there is a so-called "Ordinary Visitator," who is directly subordinate to the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities.

### B. Education of the Clergy

1. Secular Clergy. a. The Curriculum. The curriculum of studies for aspirants to the priesthood in Italy covers 17 years, the equivalent of 5 years of elementary school, 5 years of gymnasium (lower secondary school), 3 years of lyceum (upper secondary school), and 4 years of university studies.

Normally a candidate spends his earlier years in the ordinary elementary schools, and takes his specialized training (usually corresponding to gymnasium, lyceum, and university) in a Catholic seminary, the last four years being devoted to theological studies.

There are "minor seminaries" corresponding roughly to the gymnasium, and "major seminaries" corresponding to the lyceum and university. For canditates whose elementary education appears deficient there are in most dioceses also so-called "preparatory seminars," which usually last one year.

On completion of the regular curriculum of the "major seminaries" (including four years of theology), candidates are usually ordained priests. Some priests devote an additional year to theological studies, and receive upon graduation a diploma in sacred theology. A few continue their studies in institutions of higher learning, the so-called "athenaeums" (see below).

The Concordat of 1929 provides that all seminaries are responsible solely to the ecclesiastical authorities (art. 39), and recognises them as juridical persons (art. 29a).

b. The Diocesan Seminaries. In principle, every diocese in Italy is supposed to have its own minor and major seminary for the education of the future clergy. The establishment of diocesan seminaries was sanctioned by the Council of Trent in 1563, and confirmed by canon law in 1918.

Actually, however, some dioceses in Italy are unable to maintain both minor and major seminaries, due either to insufficiency of funds or to a lack of educators and teachers. Whereas most dioceses in northern Italy have both major and minor seminaries, in other regions of Italy many dioceses have only minor seminaries. In Lucania there is not even a diocesan minor seminary.

c. The Regional Seminaries. To provide for the education of the clergy in dioceses which are unable to maintain their own seminaries, the Holy See has provided for so-called interdiocesan or regional seminaries. The first regional seminary was established at Anagni in 1897; half of the existing ones were established between 1927 and 1933. These institutions are directly subordinate to the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, which provides for their financial needs and appoints their superiors, spiritual directors, and professors.

At the present time there are in Italy 14 of these regional seminaries (13 major and 1 minor), serving 170 dioceses. Their total enrollment is over 3,000, and in 1942 about 300 students were graduated from them and ordained. Four of the major regional seminaries are under Jesuit management; the remaining nine have rectors chosen from the secular clergy.

d. The Number of Seminaries in Italy

TABLE 6. DIOCESAN AND REGIONAL SEMINARIES, 1941-1942

| | |
|---|---|
| Diocesan seminaries (institutions) | |
| Minor seminaries | 207 |
| Major seminaries | 25 |
| Complete seminaries (both minor and major) | 63 |
| Total | 295 |
| Regional seminaries (institutions) | |
| Minor seminaries | 1 |
| Major seminaries | 13 |
| Total | 14 |
| Total for Italy | 309 |
| Total in the whole world | 1570 |

It is evident from the above figures that the 309 seminary institutions in Italy provide the equivalent of 271 minor seminaries and 101 major seminaries.

e. The Selection and Recruiting of the Clergy. The bishop selects the more promising candidates among young men who apply to be admitted to the seminaries. However, especially after World War I, there was an appreciable decrease in the ranks of the clergy. In order to remedy this situation, and also to obtain financial support for the clergy, Pope Pius XII in November 1941 created a special "Pontificia Opera delle Bocazioni Sacerdotali," immediately subordinate to the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities. It is sort of a central organization of the various diocesan movements devoted to the same object.

2. The Regular Clergy. The religious orders have their own educational institutions, which have different names, such as Apostolical Schools, Studentates, Scholasticates, etc. Those members of the religious orders who wish to join the priesthood must, however, complete the regular curriculum prescribed by canon law and the Holy See; this curriculum must correspond to that of the secular clergy, though special consideration may be given to the peculiar characteristics of the various orders.

3. Higher Education of the Clergy. For the higher education of the clergy, there are so-called athenaeums, which roughly correspond to universities, and also certain papal academies in Rome.

a. The Athenaeums. The Church maintains in all 90 athenaeums for ecclesiastical studies; 10 of these are located in Rome, and 8 in other parts of Italy. The majority of the athenaeums are under the management of the regular clergy, and some of them are open only to members of a particular order; in others both secular and regular clergy may pursue advanced studies in specialized fields. The most important studies are theology, philosophy, and canon law; in some athenaeums courses are also given in biblical studies, oriental studies, history, Christian archeology, and sacred music. Some athenaeums apparently prepare candidates for the priesthood in the same manner as the seminaries.

Among the athenaeums under the management of the regular clergy, the most famous is the Jesuit Gregorian University in Rome, founded in 1552.

The ecclesiastical athenaeums confer the following three academic degrees:

i. The bachelor's degree (after the first or second year);

ii. The license or prolitate (after the second or third year, or the fourth year in theology). This degree enables the holder to teach in ecclesiastical schools;

iii. The diploma or doctorate (after three years for canon law, four years for philosophy or "both laws," and five years for sacred theology). In order to graduate a thesis of scientific value has to be submitted and approved.

b. The Academies. In addition to the athenaeums, there are the following papal academies in Rome:

i. The Theological Academy

ii. The Liturgical Academy

iii. The Roman Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas

iv. The Pontifical Academy of Sciences

v. The Roman Pontifical Academy of Archeology

vi. The Academy of the Immaculate Conception

vii. The Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy.

c. Miscellaneous. In Rome there are various other educational institutions, including the Pontifical Roman Seminary (for education of the clergy), the Roman Pontifical Seminary for Juridical Studies, and the Lombard Seminary of St. Ambrose and St. Charles.

C. Catholic Education of Laymen

Education of laymen along Catholic lines is one of the Church's main activities. In Italy this education is carried on in special Catholic schools and also through Church-sponsored religious education in the public schools.

1. Kindergartens ("asili infantili"). Kindergartens in Italy (for children between four and six years old) were controlled by the religious orders even in pre-Fascist times. Under Fascism the religious orders have gained increased influence. In 1921, 63 percent of the directors and teachers were religious sisters, and only 37 percent lay nurses; in 1930-1931, 70 percent were religious sisters and only 30 percent lay nurses.1/

The number and enrollment of kindergartens has also increased. In 1921-1922 there were 5,902 kindergartens with 397,610 children; by 1939-1940 these figures were nearly doubled.

TABLE 7. KINDERGARTENS IN ITALY, 1939-1940

| | |
|---|---|
| Number | 10,506 |
| School halls (aule) | 19,906 |
| Directors (female) | 7,257 |
| Teachers (female) | 11,379 |
| Assistants (probably female) | 5,816 |
| Pupils: | |
| Male | 385,032 |
| Female | 387,174 |
| Total | 772,206 |
| Pupils per teacher | 68 |
| Pupils per school hall (aula) | 39 |

1/

| | 1921 | 1930-1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Religious sisters | 7,765 | 11,491 |
| Lay nurses | 4,642 | 5,084 |
| Total directors and teachers | 12,407 | 16,575 |

The greatest number and the highest attendance are in Lombardy and Piedmont; next come Venetia, Emilia, Latium, Campania, and Tuscany; at the bottom of the list are Lucania, Umbria, and Molise.

Out of a weekly schedule of 35 hours, one hour is devoted specifically to religion.

2. Elementary schools. Elementary education begins at the age of 6 and ends at the age of 11. It is compulsory for everybody. Parents, however, have the option of sending their children to either private or government-run schools.1/

a. Government-run Schools. Since 1923-24, religious teaching has been prescribed in the elementary schools run by the government, which are attended by 96 percent of all pupils of elementary school age. It is entrusted to a person (a clergyman or an approved layman) chosen by the rector of the institution with the consent of the diocesan ordinary (bishop). The textbook on religion must be approved by the Church.2/ However, no examination is given in this field.

Out of a 25-hour weekly schedule, 2 hours are devoted to the study of religion. The religious lessons are not expected to deal with the Church catechism, as taught on Sundays, but with the poetry of religion, gospel and popular stories, and popular Italian hymns and sacred poems. "The lessons are to be made attractive, so as to encourage religious sentiment through an appeal to the imagination."

b. Schools not run by the Government. Only 4 percent of the pupils of elementary school age attend non-governmental schools. These schools are required to use textbooks approved by the state.

Non-governmental schools are of three types: private schools, "scuole parificate" and "scuole sussidiate." "Scuole parificate" are private schools which are recognized by the government; "scuole sussidiate" are private schools which receive financial assistance from the government.

The private schools, which are by far the more important and numerous in the category of non-governmental schools,3/ are predominantly run by Catholic religious orders. Education in

1/

| In 1939-1940 | Government schools | Non-government schools |
|---|---|---|
| Students | 4,947,175 | 201,729 |
| Teachers | 113,560 | 8,404 |

2/ Article 36 of the Concordat of 1929.

3/

| 1939-40 | Students | | | Teachers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Tot |
| Private schools | 55,715 | 79,057 | 134,772 | 580 | 5089 | 5669 |
| "Scuole parificate" | 11,243 | 28,068 | 39,311 | 118 | 1037 | 115 |
| "Scuole sussidiate" | 15,040 | 12,606 | 27,646 | 437 | 1143 | 158 |
| Totals | 81,998 | 119,731 | 201,729 | 1135 | 7269 | 840 |

these schools is free. It is significant that there are proportionately more teachers in private schools than in government schools: one teacher to 24 pupils in the formers, as compared with one teacher to 44 pupils in the latter. It is not known what influence, if any, the Catholic Church has in the other types of non-governmental schools.

3. Secondary Schools ("Scuole medie"). Secondary education comprises five years in the gymnasiums plus three years in the lyceums. As in the case of elementary schools, secondary education may be pursued either in government-run or private schools.

a. Government-run Schools. Since 1930 religious teaching has been compulsory in the state secondary schools, under article 36 of the Concordat of 1929, for all students whose parents do not specifically request their exemption. (During the academic year 1936-37 approximately 1 percent of the students were excused from attending the classes on religion.) A clergyman, or a person chosen by the rector of the school with the approval of the bishop, has charge of the religious teaching. The textbooks used are approved by the Church, but no examinations are given.

b. Schools not run by the Government. Private schools play a much larger part proportionately in secondary education than in private education, and are attended by many children of the upper classes. Out of 415,931 students in secondary schools in 1939-40, 68 percent were in government schools and 32 percent in private schools (including a few so-called "scuole pareggiate" and "scuole parificate"). Similarly, the great majority of boarding establishments (convitti) for secondary-school pupils are in private hands.

TABLE 8. PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1939-1940

| | Governmental Schools | Non-governmental Schools | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Education, classical, sciantific, and normal | | Male | Female | Total | |
| Gymnasiums | 119,682 | 38,608 | 9,778 | 48,386 | 168,06 |
| Classical and scientific lyceums | 55,613 | 15,274 | 2,583 | 17,857 | 73,47 |
| Normal schools and institutes | 108,343 | 11,102 | 53,855 | 64,957 | 173,30 |
| Special schools | ---- | 463 | 630 | 1,093 | 1,09 |
| Total | 283,6381/ | 65,447 | 66,846 | 132,293 | 415,9 |
| II. Artistic, technical, and professional education | 399,107 | | | 75,300 | 474,4 |
| Grand Total 2/ | 682,745 | | | 207,593 | 890, |

1/ Out of these 283,638, there were 155,075 male and 128,563 female students.

2/ Includes private schools (some of which are recognized by the government) and "repetition courses."

Private secondary schools in Italy are almost exclusively run by religious orders or congregations. In 1941-42 there were 737 private secondary institutes under Catholic management, of which 253 were male and 484 female. Some of the faculties of the "scuole pareggiate" and scuole parificate" also include clergymen. One of the most prominent secondary schools run by ecclesiastical authorities is the Jesuit gymnasium, the Collegio Romano.

The curriculum and management of private secondary schools are subject to the supervision and control of the state. It is significant that the ratio of teachers to pupils is far higher in the private than in the government secondary schools: one teacher for every 7 pupils in the private schools, compared with one teacher for every 19 pupils in the governmental institutions.

TABLE 9. TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1939-1940

| | Governmental schools1/ | Non-governmental schools | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Classical, scientific, and normal education | | | |
| Gymnasiums | 10,263 | 5,708 | 19,896 |
| Classical and scientific lyceums | --- | 3,925 | --- |
| Normal schools and institutes | 5,978 | 8,274 | 14,252 |
| Special schools | --- | 109 | 109 |
| Total | 16,241 | 18,016 | 34,257 |
| II. Technical, professional, and artistic education | 12,167 | 12,075 | 24,242 |
| Grand total2/ | 28,408 | 30,091 | 58,499 |

4. Universities. There are in Italy 28 "royal" (government) universities and 7 "free" (private) universities; the latter have been recognized by the State and their diplomas have the same standing as those of the royal universities. There is no religious instruction in the royal universities.

The most notable of the free universities is the Catholic University of Milan, the only lay Catholic University in Italy. (There are 50 Catholic universities outside Italy, mainly in Belgium, France, Canada, and the United States.)

This institution, with an enrollment of 3,270 students (1940-41), stands fourteenth among all Italian universities and instructs not quite 3 percent of all Italian university students. The enrollment in its political science faculty

1/ Includes rectors ("presidi").

2/ Includes both male and female personnel.

is the second largest in Italy (after Rome); that in its pedagogical faculty is the fifth largest. Its library contains 376,000 books and pamphlets, and subscribes to some 2500 periodicals (1938).

The Catholic University in Milan was formally inaugurated on 7 December 1921, with the authorization of the Pope and the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, and has grown very rapidly. It is assisted financially by an association of friends of the university, which in 1929 numbered over 70,000 members.

The University has the following faculties:

a. Jurisprudence (Four year course)

b. Political sciences (Four year course)

c. Statistics (Two year course)

d. Letters and philosophy (Four year course: Philosophy, religion, philology, foreign languages, and archeology)

e. Normal ("Magistero") (Four year course: literature, pedagogy, and foreign languages).

In addition to the above faculties, there are two graduate schools ("scuole di perfezionamento"), one for jurisprudence and the other for letters and philosophy. There are also special courses on Catholic doctrine and morals, and on military science. An advanced course in religion is compulsory.

The university has a distinguished faculty, only 14 percent of which is made up of clergymen; several lay members of the faculty are internationally known. The faculty appears to be somewhat understaffed; there is only one professor to every 58 students, as compared with one professor to 36 students in Italian non-Catholic universities.

Notwithstanding its theoretical independence from state interference, the Catholic University has been subjected to considerable governmental influence in political as well as social matters. The curriculum and the method of teaching has been largely controlled by the Fascist regime.

## V. PRESS, RADIO, AND MOTION PICTURES

In bringing its views to the notice of the faithful in Italy, the Church uses not only the traditional media of the pulpit and the confessional but also a rather highly developed modern publicity service.

### A. Daily Papers, Periodicals, and Official Publications

1. Daily Newspapers. Of the 77 daily newspapers published in Italy in 1937, the following seven appeared under Catholic auspices:

a. L'Osservatore Romano (1860). Vatican City. This is the official daily newspaper of the Church.

b. L'Avvenire (1938). Rome.

c. L'Avvenire d'Italia (1896). Bologna. There are special editions of this paper for other cities (e.g. Padua, Vicenza, etc.).

d. L'Eco di Bergamo (1880). Bergamo.

e. L'Italia (1912). Milan.

f. Il Nuovo Cittadino (1929). Genoa.

g. L'Ordine (1879). Como.

h. La Corrispondenza (1923). Rome daily bulletin of international news, with special attention to the Vatican. Also called a news agency.

2. Periodicals. There is an extremely large amount of Catholic periodical publication throughout Italy. The Annuario della stampa italiana for the year 1937-38 lists over 420 Catholic periodicals, and even this list is not complete.

Many of these periodicals are published by the national associations of the Italian Catholic Action. Most dioceses and some parishes publish their own bulletins. Some of these publications are intended for the clergy, others for the faithful in general. Most are of a local character, some being distributed free.

One of the most noteworthy Catholic periodicals is La Civilta Cattolica, a Jesuit semi-monthly publication founded in Rome in 1850 for the professed purpose of defending "Catholic culture and the rights of the Holy See" against the spirit of religious indifference and political revolution. This paper is conservative in both politics and religion. It has intimate relations with the Vatican, but the Jesuit editorial board has been allowed a great deal of freedom; hence it is incorrect to classify it as a semi-official paper of the Vatican. However, it has frequently been used by the Vatican Secretariat of State to express opinions which it was not deemed advisable to publish officially.

3. Official publications. The following periodicals publish official texts of papal encyclicals and allocutions, congregational decrees, etc.:

a. Acta Apostolicae Sedis. Since 1904 the offical organ of the Holy See. (Known formerly under the name of Acta Sanctae Sedis.)

b. Il Monitore ecclesiastico (1888)

c. Rassegna giuridica ecclesiastica (1903)

d. La Parola del Papa

There are also similar publications in English, French and German.

B. Catholic Publishing Companies

There is a very large number of Catholic publishing companies all over Italy. A list of the more important ones is given in Appendix II.

C. The Radio

In the Vatican City the Church has its own radio station, which is under Jesuit management. (Religious programs are also broadcast by the Italian national radio stations.)

A monthly periodical on radio, the Apostolato Radiofonico, is published by Mgr. Luigi Civardi.

D. Motion pictures

The Catholic Cinematographic Center (Centro Cattolico Cinematografico -- CCC) is an association organized within the Italian Catholic Action for the ecclesiastical censorship of motion pictures. It consists of a commission, including both ecclesiastical and lay members, which expresses its opinion on the morality of pictures and classifies them according to their suitability for different audiences.

The commission of cardinals for Catholic Action has organized a campaign whereby Catholics would formally promise not to attend pictures disapproved by the CCC commission, and has advised all bishops in Italy accordingly.

During the year 1941-42, the CCC commission reviewed 272 films, of which 93 were produced in Italy. The following table shows the Commission's decisions:

TABLE 10. CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS, 1941-1942

| Classification | Films of Italian Production | Films of Foreign Production | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Approved for educational institutions | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Approved for parochial institutions | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Approved for the public | 29 | 39 | 68 |
| Approved for adults only | 47 | 83 | 130 |
| Disapproved | 7 | 43 | 50 |
| Total | 93 | 179 | 272 |

Up to the present the CCC has merely condemned or cut those films which it considered not to correspond with Catholic principles. However, it is said that Catholic production of pictures is also contemplated.

E. Vatican Office of Information

The Vatican maintains its own information office, which carries on various activities, many of them at present related to the welfare of prisoners of war. It transmits messages for prisoners and their families, arranges ecclesiastical visits to prisoners and gifts of books, clothing, and medicines, conducts weekly broadcasts, publishes a periodical (Ecclesia), etc.

## VI. FINANCES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Very little is known concerning the sources of revenue of the Church. The Vatican does not publish its accounts.

It is believed that since 1870 the Church has derived its main income from annual contributions made by Catholics throughout the world. Contributions of this kind, which originated in England in 787 A.D., are known as "Peter's Pence." In some countries they are collected by "Peter's Pence Associations"; in others they are taken up in all the churches and sent to Rome through the bishops. According to one well-known authority, Catholics in the United States contribute at least half of the Holy See's revenue. The collection of Peter's Pence in time of war is generally drastically reduced; during World War I it was so diminished that by 1920 the Vatican was in a critical financial condition.

In addition to revenue contributed by these private sources, the Church derives a regular income from sums of money and Italian government obligations transferred to it under the Lateran agreements of 1929.1/ Furthermore, the Italian government pays the stipends of Italian bishops and priests.

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1/ By these agreements Italy undertook "to pay to the Holy See 750 million Italian lire and to transfer to the Holy See at the same time Italian 5 percent Consolidated Bearer Stock for the value of 1,000 million Italian lire."

## APPENDIX I. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH

### A. Representatives of the Holy See

1. Nuncios, Internuncios and Extraordinary Envoys of the Holy See on 31 December 1941.

Diplomatic representatives were present in the following countries: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Estonia (vacant), France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti (charge d'affaires), Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Latvia (vacant), Liberia (charge d'affaires), Lithuania (vacant), Luxembourg (Internuncio), Nicaragua, Holland (Internuncio), Panama, Paraguay (charge d'affaires), Peru, Poland, Portugal, Dominican Republic, (charge d'affaires), Rumania, Salvador, Czechoslovakia (charge d'affaires), Spain, Switzerland, Hungary, Uruguay and Venezuela.

2. Apostolic Delegations on 31 December 1941.

a. Subordinate to Consistorial Congregation: Canada and Newfoundland, Philippines, Great Britain, Mexico, and the U.S.A.

b. Subordinate to the Congregation for the Oriental Church: Italian East Africa, Bulgaria, Egypt and Arabia, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey.

c. Subordinate to the Congregation of Propaganda: South Africa, African Missions, Albania, Australasia, China, Belgian Congo, Japan, West Indies, and Indochina.

### B. Representatives of Foreign Governments to the Holy See

On 31 December 1941 the following countries and bodies were represented at the Vatican: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Lithuania, Monaco, Nicaragua, Order of Malta, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, San Marino, Spain, U.S.A. (by a personal representative of the President), Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

# APPENDIX II. RESIDENTIAL SEES IN ITALY

## A. Metropolitans and Suffragans

(Metropolitan seats are starred. Numbers refer to ecclesiastical provinces on the accompanying map. The suffragan sees are listed beneath their appropriate metropolitan seats.)

*Acerenza e Matera (15):

Anglona-Tursi
Potenza
Tricarico
Venosa

*Bari (16):

Conversano
Ruvo e Bitonto

*Benevento (17):

Alife
Ariano
Ascoli Satriano e Cerignola
Avellino
Boiano-Campobasso
Bovino
Larino
Lucera
San Severo
Sant' Agata de' Goti
Telese
Termoli

*Bologna (7):

Faenza
Imola

*Brindisi (18):

Ostuni

*Cagliari (36):

Iglesias
Nuro
Ogliastra

*Capua (19):

Caiazzo
Calvi e Teano
Caserta
Isernia e Venafro
Sessa Aurunca

*Chieti (20):

Istonio

*Conza (21):

Lacedonia
Muro Lucano
Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi e Bisaccia

*Fermo (8):

Macerata e Tolentino
Montalto
Ripatransone
San Severino

*Firenze (11):

Borgo San Sepolcro
Colle di Val d'Elsa
Fiesole
Modigliana
Pistoia e Prato
San Miniato

*Genova (2):

Albenga
Bobbio
Chiavari
Luni o La Spezia, Sarzana e Brugnato
Savona e Noli
Tortona
Ventimiglia

*Gorizia e Gradisca (30):

Parenzo e Pola
Trieste e Capo d'Istria

*Lanciano (22):

Ortona

*Manfredonia (23):

Vieste

*Messina (32):

Lipari
Nicosia
Patti

APPENDIX II. (Continued)

*Milano (5):

Bergamo
Brescia
Como
Crema
Cremona
Lodi
Mantova
Pavia

*Modena e Nonantola (12):

Carpi
Guastalla
Reggio-Emilia

*Monreale (33):

Agrigento
Caltanissetta

*Napoli (24):

Acerra
Ischia
Nola
Pozzuoli

*Oristano (37):

Ales e Terralba

*Otranto (25):

Gallipoli
Lecce
Ugento

*Palermo (34):

Cefalu
Mazara del Vallo
Trapani

*Pisa (13):

Apuania
Livorno
Pescia
Pontremoli
Volterra

*Ravenna (9):

Bertinoro
Cervia
Cesena
Comacchio
Forli
Rimini
Sarsina

*Reggio-Calabria (26):

Bova
Cassano all'Iono
Gerace
Nicastro
Nicotera e Tropea
Oppido Mamertina

*Salerno (27):

Acerno
Capaccio-Vallo
Diano-Teggiano
Marsico Nuovo
Nocera dei Pagani
Nusco
Policastro

*Santa Severina (28):

Cariati

*Sassari (38):

Alghero
Ampurias e Tempio
Bosa
Ozieri

*Siena (14):

Chiusi
Grosseto
Massa Marittima
Sevana-Petigliano

*Siracusa (35):

Caltagirone
Noto
Piazza Armerina

*Sorrento (29):

Castellammare di Stabia

*Taranto (30):

Castellaneta
Oria

*Torino (3):

Acqui
Alba
Aosta
Asti
Cuneo
Fossano
Ivrea
Mondovi
Pinerolo
Saluzzo
Susa

APPENDIX II. (Continued)

Tuscany

A: Lucca
B: Arezzo, Cortona, Montalcino, Montepulciano, Pienza
AN: Monte Oliveto Maggiore

Lazio Superiore

B: Acquapendente, Bagnoregio, Civita Castellana Orte e Gallese, Montefiascone, Nepi e Sutri, Tarquinia e Civitavecchia, Viterbo Tuscania e San Martino al Monte Cimino
AN: San Paolo fuori le Mura, Santi Vincenzo e Anastasio alle Tre Fontane

Lazio Inferiore

B: Alatri, Anagni, Aquino Sora e Pontecorvo, Ferentino, Segni, Terracina Sezze e Priverno, Tivoli, Veroli
AN: Santa Maria di Grottaferrata, Subiaco

Lucania e Salernitano

A: Amalfi
B: Campagna, Cava e Sarno, Melfi e Rapolla
AN: Ssma Trinità di Cava dei Tirreni

Marche

A: Ancona e Numana, Camerino
B: Ascoli Piceno, Fabriano e Matelica, Fano, Jesi, Osimo e Cingoli, Recanati e Loreto, Treja

Puglie

B: Gravina ed Iresina, Molfetta Giovinazzo e Terlizzi, Monopoli, Nardò
PN: Altamura ed Acquaviva delle Fonti

Romagna

A: Ferrara

Sicilia

A: Catania
B: Acireale, Piana (dei Greci) per gli Italo-Albanesi
PN: Santa Lucia del Mela
AM: Ssmo Salvatore

Umbria

A: Perugia, Spoleto
B: Amelia, Assisi, Città della Pieve, Città di Castello, Foligno, Gubbio, Nocera Umbra e Gualdo Tadino, Norcia, Orvieto, Rieti, Terni e Narni, Todi

Veneto

M: Udine
A: Trento, Zara
B: Bressanone, Fiume

C. Suburbicary Sees

Albano
Frascati
Ostia
Palestrina
Porto e Santa Rufina
Sabina e Poggio Mirteto
Velletri

APPENDIX II. (Continued)

*Trani e Barletta (31):

Andria
Bisceglie

*Urbino (10):

Cagli e Pergola
Fossombrone
Montefeltro
Pesaro
Sant' Angelo in Vado e Urbania
Senigallia

*Venezia (Patriarch) (6):

Adria
Belluno e Feltre
Chioggia
Concordia
Padova
Treviso
Verona
Vicenza
Vittorio Veneto

*Vercelli (4):

Alessandria
Biella
Casale Monferrato
Novara
Vigevano

B. Sees Immediately Subordinate to the Holy See

(A: Archbishop; B: Bishop; AN: abbot nullius; PN: Prelate nullius; M: Metropolitan without suffragans; AM: Archimandrite)

Abruzzi

A: L'Aquila
B: Marsi
Penne ed Atri
Teramo
Trivento
Valva e Sulmona

Beneventano

B: Foggia
Troja

AN: Montevergine

Calabrie

A: Catanzaro
Cosenza
Rossano
Crotone

Calabrie

B: Crotone
Lungro per gli Italo-Albanesi
Mileto
San Marco e Bisignano
Squillace

Campania

A: Gaeta
B: Aversa
AN: Montecassino e Atina
PN: Bma Maria Vergine del Ssmo Rosario o Pompei

Emilia

B: Fidenza
Parma
Piacenza

## APPENDIX III: CATHOLIC PUBLISHING COMPANIES

1. Vatican City

   a. Libreria Vaticana
   b. Edizioni Civitas Gentium
   c. Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana

2. Rome

   a. A. V. E.
   b. Coletti Ernesto
   c. Desclee e C.
   d. Ferrari Francesco
   e. Pia Società S. Paolo
   f. Pustat H.
   g. S.A.L.E.S.
   h. Studium

3. Alba

   a. Pia Società S. Paolo

4. Bergamo

   a. Società Editrice S. Alessandro

5. Bolzano

   a. Libreria Athesia

6. Brescia

   a. Gatti Vittorio
   b. Morcelliana
   c. Queriniana
   d. La Scuola

7. Domodossola

   a. S. A. Sodalitas

8. Florence

   a. Libreria Editrice Fiorentina
   b. Adriano Salani
   c. Giulio Giannini

9. Milan

   a. G. Daverio
   b. Ancora (Casa Ed. Artigianelli)
   c. R. Ghirlanda
   d. Istituto di Propaganda Libraria
   e. Pro-Familia
   f. Vita e Pensiero (Societa Editrice)

10. Modena

    a. Tip. Pont. Arciv. Immacolata Concezione

11. Naples

a. D'Auria Michele

12. Padova

a. Libreria Gregoriana Editr.
b. Edizioni del Messaggero di S. Antonio

13. Pisa

a. Editrice Salesiana

14. Siena

a. Ezio Cantagalli (Sodalizio Ediz. Cristiana)

15. Turin

a. L.I.C.E., R. Berruti e C.
b. Marietti E. Mario
c. Soc. Ed. Internazionale
d. Libreria del S. Cuore (di A. e G. Sismondi)
e. Casa Editrice A. e C. (Frat. delle Scuole Cristiane)

16. Trento

a. Libreria Artigianelli
b. Libreria Moderna Ardesi

17. Varese

a. Tipografia Arcivescovile dell' Addolorata

18. Venice

a. Libreria Emiliana Editrice

19. Vicenza

a. L. Favero
b. Soc. An. Giovanni Galla
c. G. Rumor (Tip. Pont. Vesc. S. Giuseppe di)
d. Soc. An. Tipogr. fra Cattolici Vicentini
e. La Cartolibraria
f. S.A.T.
g. Opera diocesana per la Buona Stampa.

## APPENDIX IV: INCUMBENTS OF MAJOR ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICES

| | Residence | Created |
|---|---|---|
| **I. CARDINAL BISHOPS** | | |
| Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte (Enrico) | Rome | 1911 |
| Gasparri (Enrico) | Rome | 1925 |
| Marchetti-Salvaggiani (Francesco) | Rome | 1930 |
| Salotti (Carlo) | Rome | 1933 |
| Sibilia (Enrico) | Rome | 1935 |
| **II. CARDINAL PRIESTS** | | |
| O'Connell (William) | Boston | 1911 |
| Ascalesi (Alessio) | Naples | 1916 |
| Bertram (Adolph) | Breslau | 1916 |
| Faulhaber (Michael) | Munich | 1921 |
| Dougherty (Dennis) | Philadelphia | 1921 |
| Nasalli-Rocca (G. Battista) | Bologna | 1923 |
| Verde (Alessandro) | Rome | 1925 |
| Van Roey (Joseph Ernest) | Malines | 1927 |
| Hlond (Auguste) | Gnesna | 1927 |
| Segura y Saenz (Pedro) | Seville | 1927 |
| Serédi (Justinian) | Strigonia | 1927 |
| Schuster (Ildefonso) | Milan | 1929 |
| Goncalves Cerejeira (Emanuele) | Lisbon | 1929 |
| Lavitrano (Luigi) | Palermo | 1929 |
| Mac Rory (Joseph) | Armagh | 1929 |
| Rossi (Raffaello Carlo) | Rome | 1930 |
| Lienart (Achille) | Lille | 1930 |
| Fumasoni (Biondi P.) | Rome | 1933 |
| Tedeschini (Federico) | Rome | 1933 |
| Fossati (Maurilio) | Turin | 1933 |
| Villeneuve (Rodrigo) | Quebec | 1933 |
| Dalla Costa (Elia) | Florence | 1933 |
| Innitzer (Theodore) | Vienna | 1933 |
| Tappouni (Ignatius) | Beirut | 1935 |
| Marmaggi (Francesco) | Rome | 1935 |
| Maglione (Luigi) | Rome | 1935 |
| Suhard (Emanuel Celestine) | Reims | 1935 |
| Copello (Giac. Luigi) | Buenos Aires | 1935 |
| Boetto (Pietro) | Genoa | 1935 |
| Tisserant (Eugenè) | Rome | 1936 |
| Piazza (Adeodato Giovanni) | Venice | 1937 |
| Hensley (Arthur) | Westminister | 1937 |
| Pizzardo (Giuseppe) | Rome | 1937 |
| Gerlier (Pierre) | Lyons | 1937 |
| **III. CARDINAL DEACONS** | | |
| Caccia (Dominioni C.) | Rome | 1935 |
| Canali (Nicola) | Rome | 1935 |
| Jorio (Domenico) | Rome | 1935 |
| Massimi (Massimo) | Rome | 1935 |
| Mercati (Giovanni) | Vatican City | 1936 |

## ROMAN CURIA

SACRED CONGREGATIONS:

(1) Congr. of Holy Office:
Prefect: The Pope
Secretary: Card. Francesco Marchetti-Selvaggiani

(2) Congr. of Sacraments.
Prefect: Card. Domenico Jorio
Secretary: Mgr. Francesco Bracci

(3) Congr. of Sacred Rites:
Prefect: Card. Carlo Salotti
Secretary: Mgr. Alfonso Carinci

(4) Congr. of Ceremonies
Prefect: Card. Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte
Secretary: Mgr. Beniamino Nardone

(5) Consistorial Congr:
Prefect: The Pope
Secretary: Card. Raffaello Carlo Rossi

(6) Congr. of Religious:
Prefect: Vacant?
Secretary: Mgr. Luca Ermenegildo Pasetto

(7) Congr. of Propaganda:
Prefect: Card. Pietro Fumasoni Biondi
Secretary: Mgr. Celso Costantini

(8) Congr. For Oriental Church:
Prefect: Card. Eugenè Tisserant
Secretary: Mgr. Antonino Arata

(9) Congr. of Seminaries and Universities:
Prefect: Card. Giuseppe Pizzardo
Secretary: Magr. Ernesto Ruffini

(10) Congr. for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs:
Prefect: Card. Luigi Maglione
Secretary: Mgr. Domenico Tardini

(11) Congr. of Council:
Prefect: Card. Francesco Marmaggi
Secretary: Mons. Giuseppe Bruno

## ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNALS

(1) Sacred Penitentiary:
Penitenziere Maggiore: Card. Nicola Canali
Regent: Mgr. Salvatore Luzio

(2) Tribunal of Signatura:
Prefect: Card. Enrico Gasparri
Secretary: Mgr. Francesco Morano

(3) Roman Rota:
Deacon of College of Auditor Prelates:
S.E. Giulio Grazioli

OFFICES OF THE CURIA

(1) Secretariat of State:
Secretary of state: Card. Luigi Maglione
Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs:
Mgr. Domenico Tardini
Deputy for ordinary affairs: Mgr. G.B. Montini
Chancellor of Briefs: Mgr. Domenico Spada

(2) Secretariat of Briefs to Princes:
Secretary: Mgr. Antonio Bacci

(3) Secretariat of Latin Letters:
Secretary: Mgr. Angelo Perugini

(4) Apostolic Chancery
Chancellor: Vacant
Regent: Mgr. Vincenzo Bianchi-Caglies

(5) Apostolic Dataria:
Datary: Card. Federico Tedeschini
Sub-Datary: Mgr. Giuseppe Guerri

(6) Apostolic Camera:
Chamberlain: Vacant
Vice-Chamberlain: Mgr. Tito Trocchi
General Treasurer: Mgr. Bartolomeo Cattaneo

VATICAN CITY

1. Commission of Cardinals
President: Card. Nicola Canali
Members: Card. Raffaele Carlo Rossi
Card. Giuseppe Pizzardo
Secretary: Mons. Primo Principi
Special Delegate: Dott. Enrico Pietro Galeazzi

2. Governor: Marchese Camillo Serafini

DIOCESE OF ROME

Vicar-General: Card. Francesco Marchetti-Selvaggiani (1931)

| | ITALIAN DIOCESES | Appointed: |
|---|---|---|
| Acerenza e Matera: | Mgr. Anselmo Filippo Pecci | 1907 |
| Acerra | Mgr. Nicola Capasso | 1933 |
| Acireale | Mgr. Salvatore Russo | 1932 |
| Acquapendente | Mgr. Giuseppe Pronti | 1938 |
| Acqui | Vacant. | |
| Adria | Mgr. Guido Mazzocco | 1936 |
| Agrigento | Mgr. Giov. Batt. Peruzzo | |
| Alatri | Mgr. Edoardo Facchini | 1935 |
| Alba | Mgr. Luigi Grassi | 1933 |
| Albano | Card. Genn. Granito Pignatelli Di Belmonte | 1915 |
| Albenga | Mgr. Angelo Cambiaso | 1915 |
| Ales e Terralba | Mgr. Francesco Emanuelli | 1910 |
| Alessandria | Mgr. Nicolao Milone | 1921 |
| Alghero | Mgr. Adolfo Ciuchini | 1939 |

| ITALIAN DIOCESES (continued) | | Appointed: |
|---|---|---|
| Alife | Mgr. Luigi Noviello | 1930 |
| Amalfi | Mgr. Ercolano Marini | 1915 |
| Amelia | Mgr. Vincenzo Lojali | 1938 |
| Ampurias e Tempio | Mgr. Albino Morera | 1922 |
| Anagni | Mgr. Attilio Adinolfi | 1931 |
| Ancona e Numana | Mgr. Marco Giovanni Della Pietra | 1940 |
| Andria | Mgr. Giuseppe Di Donna | 1940 |
| Anglona-Tursi | Mgr. Lorenzo Giacomo Inglese | 1935 |
| Aosta | Mgr. Francesco Imberti | 1932 |
| Apuania | Mgr. Cristoforo Arduino Terzi | 1934 |
| L'Aquila | Mgr. Carlo Confalonieri | 1941 |
| Aquino, Sora e Pontecorvo | Mgr. Michele Fontevecchia | 1936 |
| Arezzo | Mgr. Emanuele Mignone | 1919 |
| Ariano | Mgr. Giocchino Pedicini | 1939 |
| Ascoli Piceno | Mgr. Ambrogio Squintani | 1936 |
| Ascoli Satriano e Cerignola | Mgr. Vittorio Consigliere | 1931 |
| Assisi | Mgr. Placido M. Nicolini | 1928 |
| Asti | Mgr. Umberto Rossi | 1932 |
| Avellino | Mgr. Guido Bentivoglio | 1939 |
| Aversa | Mgr. Antonio Teutonico | 1936 |
| Bagnoregio | Mgr. Luigi Rosa | 1942 |
| Bari | Mgr. Marcello Mimmi | 1933 |
| Belluno e Feltre | Mgr. Giosuè Cattarossi | 1913 |
| Benevento | Mgr. Agostino Mancinelli | 1936 |
| Bergamo | Mgr. Adriano Bernareggi | 1936 |
| Bertinoro | Mgr. Francesco Gardini | 1931 |
| Biella | Mgr. Carlo Rossi | 1936 |
| Bobbio | Mgr. Bernardo Bertoglio | 1937 |
| Boiano-Campobasso | Vacant | |
| Bologna | Card. Giov. Battista Nasalli-Rocca | 1921 |
| Borgo San Sepolcro | Mgr. Pompeo Ghezzi | |
| Bosa | Mgr. Nicolo Frazioli | 1931 |
| Bova | Mgr. Enrico Montalbetti | 1941 |
| Bovino | Mgr. Innocenzo Alfredo Russo | 1937 |
| Brescia | Mgr. Giacinto Tredici | 1933 |
| Bressanone | Mgr. Giovanni Geisler | 1930 |
| Brindisi e Ostuni | Mgr. Francesco De Filippis | 1942 |
| Cagli e Pergola | Mgr. Raffaele Campelli | 1939 |
| Cagliari | Mgr. Ernesto Piovella | 1920 |
| Cajazzo | Mgr. Nicola Maria Di Girolamo | 1922 |
| Caltagirone | Mgr. Pietro Capizzi | 1937 |
| Caltanissetta | Mgr. Giovanni Iacono | 1921 |
| Calvi e Teano | Mgr. Giacinto Tamburini | 1941 |
| Camerino | Mgr. Umberto Malchiodi | 1938 |
| Campagna | Mgr. Giuseppe Palatucci | 1937 |
| Cappaccio-Vallo | Mgr. Raffaele De Giuli | 1936 |
| Capua | Mgr. Salvatore Baccarini | 1930 |
| Cariati | Mgr. Eugenio Raffaele Faggiano | 1936 |
| Carpi | Mgr. Vigilio Federico Dalla Zuanna | 1941 |
| Casale Monferrato | Mgr. Giuseppe Agrisani | 1940 |
| Caserta | Mgr. Natale Gabriele Moriondo | 1922 |
| Cassano all' Tonio | Mgr. Raffaele Barbieri | 1937 |
| Castellammare die Stabia | Mgr. Federico Emanuel | 1936 |
| Castellaneta | Mgr. Francesco Potenza | 1931 |
| Catania | Mgr. Carmelo Patanè | 1930 |
| Catanzaro | Mgr. Giovanni Fiorentini | 1927 |

| ITALIAN DIOCESES (CONTINUED) | | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| Cava e Sarno | Mgr. Francesco Marchesani | 1939 |
| Cefalù | Mgr. Emiliano Cagnoni | 1934 |
| Cervia | Mgr. Antonio Lega | 1921 |
| Cesena | Mgr. Beniamino Socche | 1939 |
| Chiavari | Mgr. Amedeo Casabona | 1917 |
| Chieti e Istonio | Mgr. Giuseppe Venturi | 1931 |
| Chioggia | Mgr. Giacinto Giovanni Ambrosi | 1937 |
| Chiusi | Mgr. Carlo Baldini | 1941 |
| Città della Pieve | Mgr. Giuseppe Angelucci | 1910 |
| Città di Castello | Mgr. Filippo Maria Cipriani | 1934 |
| Civita Castellana, Orte e Gallese | Mgr. Santino Margaria | 1930 |
| Colle di Val d' Elsa | Mgr. Francesco Niccoli | 1932 |
| Comacchio | Mgr. Paolo Babini | 1938 |
| Como | Mgr. Alessandro Macchi | 1930 |
| Concordia | Mgr. Luigi Paulini | 1919 |
| Conversano | Mgr. Gregorio Falconieri | 1935 |
| Conza e Sant'Angelo dei Lombardi e Bisaccia | Mgr. Antonio Malomo | 1940 |
| Cortona | Mgr. Giuseppe Franciolini | 1932 |
| Cosenza | Mgr. Aniello Calcara | 1940 |
| Crema | Mgr. Francesco Maria Franco | 1933 |
| Cremona | Mgr. Giovanni Cazzani | 1914 |
| Crotone | Mgr. Antonio Galati | 1928 |
| Cuneo | Mgr. Giacomo Rosso | 1934 |
| Diano-Teggiano | Mgr. Oronzo Caldarola | 1916 |
| Fabriano e Matelica | Mgr. Luigi Ermini | 1921 |
| Faenza | Mgr. Antonio Scarante | 1930 |
| Fano | Mgr. Vincenzo Del Signore | 1937 |
| Ferentino | Mgr. Tommaso Leonetti | 1942 |
| Fermo | Mgr. Norberto Perini | 1941 |
| Ferrara | Mgr. Ruggero Bovelli | 1929 |
| Fidenza | Mgr. Mario Vianello | 1931 |
| Fiesole | Mgr. Giovanni Giorgis | 1937 |
| Firenze | Card. Elia Dalla Costa | 1931 |
| Fium | Mgr. Ugo Camozzo | 1938 |
| Foggia | Mgr. Fortunato Farina | 1924 |
| Foligno | Mgr. Stefano Corbini | 1918 |
| Forli | Mgr. Giuseppe Rolla | 1932 |
| Fossano | Mgr. Angelo Soracco | 1934 |
| Fossombrone | Mgr. Amedeo Polidori | 1931 |
| Frascati | Card. Francesco Marchetti Selvaggiani | 1936 |
| Gaeta | Mgr. Dionigio Casaroli | 1926 |
| Gallipoli | Mgr. Nicola Margiotta | 1935 |
| Genova | Card. Pietro Boetto | 1938 |
| Gerace | Mgr. Giov. Battista Chiappe | 1922 |
| Gorizia e Gradisca | Mgr. Carlo Margotti | 1934 |
| Gravina e Irsina | Mgr. Giovanni Maria Sanna | 1922 |
| Grosseto | Mgr. Paolo Galeazzi | 1932 |
| Guastalla | Mgr. Giacomo Zaffrani | 1932 |
| Gubbio | Mgr. Beniamino Ubaldi | 1932 |
| Iglesias | Mgr. Giovanni Pirastru | 1930 |
| Imola | Mgr. Paolino Giovanni Tribbioli | 1913 |
| Ischia | Mgr. Ernesto De Laurentiis | 1928 |
| Isernia e Venafro | Mgr. Alberto Carinci | 1940 |
| Ivrea | Mgr. Paolo Rostagno | 1939 |
| Iesi | Mgr. Carlo Falcinelli | 1934 |

| ITALIAN DIOCESES (Continued) | | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| Lacedonia | Mgr. Cristoforo Domen. Carullo | 1940 |
| Lanciano e Ortona | Mgr. Pietro Tesauri | 1939 |
| Larino | Mgr. Oddo Bernacchia | 1924 |
| La Spezia, Sarzana e Brugnato | Mgr. Giuseppe Stella | 1944 |
| Lecce | Mgr. Alberto Costa | 1928 |
| Lipari | Mgr. Bernardino Salvatore Re | 1928 |
| Livorno | Mgr. Giovanni Piccioni | 1921 |
| Lodi | Mgr. Pietro Calchi Novati | 1927 |
| Lucca | Mgr. Antonio Torrini | 1929 |
| Lucera | Mgr. Domenico Vendola | 1941 |
| Lungro | Mgr. Giovanni Mele | 1919 |
| Macerata e Tolentino | Mgr. Domenico Argnani | 1935 |
| Manfredonia e Vieste | Mgr. Andrea Cesarano | 1931 |
| Mantova | Mgr. Domenico Menna | 1928 |
| Marsi | Mgr. Pio Marcello Bagnoli | 1910 |
| Massa Marittina | Mgr. Faustino Baldini | 1933 |
| Mazara del Vallo | Mgr. Salvatore Ballo Guercio | 1933 |
| Melfi e Rapolla | Mgr. Domenico Petroni | 1935 |
| Messina | Mgr. Angelo Paino | 1923 |
| Milano | Card. Alfredo Ildefonso Schuster | 1929 |
| Mileto | Mgr. Paolo Albera | 1924 |
| Modena | Mgr. Cesare Boccoleri | 1940 |
| Modigliana | Mgr. Massimiliano Massimiliani | 1931 |
| Molfetta, Giovinazzo e Terlizzi | Mgr. Achille Salvucci | 1935 |
| Mondovi | Mgr. Sebastiano Briacca | 1932 |
| Monopoli | Mgr. Gustavo Bianchi | 1941 |
| Monreale | Mgr. Ernesto Filippi | 1925 |
| Moltalcino | Mgr. Ireneo Chelucci | 1938 |
| Montalto | Mgr. Luigi Ferri | 1911 |
| Montefeltro | Mgr. Vittorio De Zanche | 1940 |
| Montefiascone | Mgr. Giovanni Rosi | 1910 |
| Montepulciano | Mgr. Emilio Giorgi | 1933 |
| Muro Lucano | Mgr. Bartolomeo Mangino | 1936 |
| Napoli | Card. Alessio Ascalesi | 1924 |
| Nardò | Mgr. Gennaro Fenizia | 1938 |
| Nepi e Sutri | Mgr. Luigi Olivares | 1916 |
| Nicastro | Mgr. Eugenio Giambro | 1916 |
| Nicosia | Mgr. Pio Giardina | 1942 |
| Nicotera e Tropea | Mgr. Felice Cribellati | 1941 |
| Nocera de' Pagani | Mgr. Teodorico De Angelis | 1936 |
| Nocera Umbra e Gualdo Tadino | Mgr. Domenico Ettorre | 1940 |
| Nola | Mgr. Michele Raffaele Camerlengo | 1935 |
| Norcia | Mgr. Settimio Peroni | 1928 |
| Noto | Mgr. Angelo Calabretta | 1936 |
| Novara | Mgr. Giuseppe Castelli | 1924 |
| Nuoro | Mgr. Felice Beccaro | 1939 |
| Nusco | Mgr. Pasquale Mores | 1919 |
| Ogliastra | Mgr. Lorenzo Basoli | 1936 |
| Oppido Mamertina | Mgr. Nicola Canin | 1936 |
| Oria | Mgr. Antonio Di Tommaso | 1903 |
| Oristano | Mgr. Giuseppe Cogoni | 1938 |
| Orvieto | Mgr. Francesco Pieri | 1941 |
| Osimo e Cingoli | Mgr. Monalduzio Leopardi | 1926 |
| Ostia | Card. Gennaro Granito Pignatelli Di Belmonte | 1930 |
| Otranto | Mgr. Cornelio Sebastiano Cuccarollo | 1930 |
| Ozieri | Mgr. Francesco Cogoni | 1939 |

| ITALIAN DIOCESES (Continued) | | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| Padova | Mgr. Carlo Agostini | 1932 |
| Palermo | Card. Luigi Lavitrano | 1928 |
| Palestrina | Card. Carlo Salotti | 1939 |
| Parenzo e Pola | Mgr. Raffaele Radossi | 1941 |
| Parma | Mgr. Evasio Colli | 1932 |
| Patti | Mgr. Angelo Ficarra | 1936 |
| Pavia | Mgr. Carlo Allorio | 1942 |
| Penne ed Atri | Mgr. Carlo Pensa | 1912 |
| Perugia | Vacant | |
| Pesaro | Mgr. Bonaventura Porta | 1917 |
| Pescia | Mgr. Angelo Simonetti | 1907 |
| Piacenza | Mgr. Ersilio Menzani | 1920 |
| Piana degli Albanesi | Card. Luigi Lavitrano | (?) |
| Piazza Armerina | Mgr. Antonio Catarella | 1942 |
| Pinerolo | Mgr. Gaudenzio Binaschi | 1930 |
| Pisa | Mgr. Gabriele Vettori | 1932 |
| Pistoia e Prato | Mgr. Giuseppe Debernardi | 1933 |
| Policastro | Mgr. Federico Pezzullo | 1937 |
| Pontremoli | Mgr. Giovanni Sismondo | 1930 |
| Porto e Santa Rufina | Vacant | |
| Potenza e Marsico Nuovo | Mgr. Augusto Bertazzoni | 1930 |
| Pozzuoli | Mgr. Alfonso Castaldo | 1934 |
| Ravenna | Mgr. Antonio Lega | 1921 |
| Recanati Loreto | Mgr. Luigi Cossio | 1923 |
| Reggio Calabria | Vacant | |
| Reggio Emilia | Mgr. Eduardo Brettoni | 1910 |
| Rieti | Mgr. Benigno Luciano Migliorini | 1941 |
| Rimini | Mgr. Vincenzo Scozzoli | 1900 |
| Ripatransone | Mgr. Lugi Ferri | 1924 |
| Roma | (see above) | |
| Rossano | Mgr. Domenico Marsiglia | 1931 |
| Ruvo e Bitonto | Mgr. Andrea Taccone | 1929 |
| Sabina e Poggio Mirteto | Card. Enrico Sibilia | 1939 |
| Salerno | Mgr. Nicola Monterisi | 1929 |
| Saluzzo | Vacant | |
| San Marco e Bisignano | Mgr. Demetrio Moscato | 1932 |
| San Miniato | Mgr. Ugo Giubbi | 1928 |
| San Severino | Mgr. Ferdinando Longinotti | 1934 |
| San Severo | Mgr. Francesco Orlando | 1932 |
| Sant' Agata de' Goti' | Mgr. Giuseppe De Nardis | 1916 |
| Santa Saverina | Mgr. Antonio Galati | 1927 |
| Sarsina | Mgr. Teodoro Pallaroni | 1931 |
| Sassari | Mgr. Arcangelo Mazzotti | 1931 |
| Savona e Noli | Mgr. Pasquale Righetti | 1926 |
| Segni | Mgr. Fulvio Tessaroli | 1933 |
| Senigallia | Mgr. Umberto Ravetta | 1938 |
| Sessa Aurunca | Mgr. Gaetano De Cicco | 1939 |
| Siena | Mgr. Mario Toccabelli | 1935 |
| Siracusa | Mgr. Ettore Baranzini | 1933 |
| Sorrento | Mgr. Paolo Jacuzio | |
| Sovana-Pitigliano | Mgr. Stanislao Amilcare Battistelli | 1932 |
| Spoleto | Mgr. Pietro Tagliapietra | 1934 |
| Squillace | Mgr. Giovanni Fiorentini | 1927 |
| Susa | Mgr. Umberto Ugliengo | 1932 |
| Taranto | Mgr. Ferdinando Bernardi | 1935 |
| Tarquinia e Civita-vecchia | Mgr. Luigi Drago | 1932 |

| | ITALIAN DIOCESES (Continued) | Appointed |
|---|---|---|
| Telese o Cerreto Sannita | Mgr. Salvatore Del Bene | 1928 |
| Teramo | Mgr. Antonio Micozzi | 1927 |
| Termoli | Mgr. Oddo Bernacchia | 1924 |
| Terni e Narni | Mgr. Felice Bonomini | 1940 |
| Terracina, Sezze e Priverno | Mgr. Pio Leonardo Navvarra | 1932 |
| Tivoli | Mgr. Domenico Della Vedova | 1933 |
| Todi | Mgr. Alfonso De Sanctis | 1933 |
| Torino | Card. Maurilio Fossati | 1930 |
| Tortona | Mgr. Egisto Melchiori | 1934 |
| Trani e Barletta | Mgr. Francesco Pettronelli | 1939 |
| Trapani | Mgr. Ferdinando Ricca | 1932 |
| Trento | Mgr. Carlo De Ferrari | 1941 |
| Treviso | Mgr. Antonio Mantiero | 1936 |
| Tricarico | Mgr. Raffaele Delle Nocche | 1922 |
| Trieste e Capodistria | Mgr. Antonio Santin | 1938 |
| Trivento | Mgr. Epimenio Giannico | 1937 |
| Troja | Mgr. Fortunato Farina | 1919 |
| Udine | Mgr. Giuseppe Nogara | 1928 |
| Ugento | Mgr. Giuseppe Ruotolo | 1937 |
| Urbania e Sant' Angelo in Vado | Mgr. Giovanni Capobianco | 1935 |
| Urbino | Mgr. Antonio Tani | 1932 |
| Valva e Sulmona | Mgr. Luciano Marcante | 1937 |
| Velletri | Card. Enrico Gasparri | 1933 |
| Venezia | Card. Adeodato Giov. Piazza | 1935 |
| Venosa | Mgr. Domenico Petroni | 1935 |
| Ventimiglia | Mgr. Agostino Roosset | 1933 |
| Vercelli | Mgr. Giacomo Montanelli | 1929 |
| Veroli | Mgr. Francesco De Filippis | 1931 |
| Verona | Mgr. Girolamo Cardinale | 1923 |
| Vicenza | Mgr. Ferdinando Rodolfi | 1911 |
| Vigevano | Mgr. Giovanni Bargiggia | 1937 |
| Viterbo e Tuscania | Mgr. Adelchi Albanesi | 1942 |
| Vittorio Veneto | Mgr. Eugenio Beccegato | 1917 |
| Volterra | Vacant | |
| Zara | Mgr. Pietro Doimo Munzani | 1933 |

3. ITALIAN ABBEYS AND PRELATURES "NULLIUS DIOCESEOS"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Altamura ed Acquaviva delle Fonti (Prel.) | Vacant | |
| Monte Cassino (Abb.) | Mgr. Gregorio Diamare | 1909 |
| Monte Oliveto Maggiore (Abb.) | P. Luigi Maria Perego | 1928 |
| Monte Vergine (Abb.) | P. Giuseppe Ramiro Marcone | 1918 |
| Nonantola (Abb.) | Mgr. Cesare Boccoleri | 1940 |
| Pompei (Prel.) | Mgr. Antonio Anastasio Rossi | 1928 |
| San Martino al Monte Cimi (Abb.) | Mgr. Adelchi Albanesi | 1942 |
| San Paolo fuori le mura (Abb.): | P. Ildebrando Vannucci | 1929 |
| Santa Lucia del Mela (Prel.) | Mgr. Luciano Geraci | 1937 |
| Santa Maria di Grottaferrata (Abb): | P. Isidoro Crose | 1937 |
| SSma. Trinita di Cava dei Tirreni (Abb.): | P. Ildefonso Rea | 1929 |
| Santi Vincenzo ed Anastasio alle Tre Fontane (Abb.): | The Pope | |
| Subiaco (Abb.) | Mgr. Simone Lorenzo Salvi | 1917 |

## ITALIAN CATHOLIC ACTION

(1) Commission of Cardinals
President: Card. Luigi Lavitrano
Members: Card. Pietro Boetto
Mgr. Adeodato Piazza
Secretary: Mgr. Evasio Colli (Bp. of Parma)

(2) General Office:
Director General: Mgr. Evasio Colli 1/
Vice Director General: Mgr. Giuseppe Borghino
Administrative Delegate: Prof. Giovanni Carrara

(3) College of Central Ecclesiastical Assistants:
General Ecclesiastical Assistant: Mgr. Evasio Colli

(4) National Associations:

(a) Men's Ass'n:
Centr. Eccl. Asst.: Mgr. Ferdinando Roveda
Centr. Pres.: Gr. Uff. Piero Panighi

(b) Young Men's Ass'n.
C.E.A.: Mgr. Federico Sargolini
C.P.: Vacant?

(c) Women's Ass'n.:
C.E.A.: Mgr. Paolo Rota
C.P: Dott. Maria Rimoldi

(d) Young Women's Ass'n.:
C.E.A.: Mgr. Alfredo M. Cavagna
C.P.: Mgr. Armida Barelli

(e) University Ass'n.:
Men's Branch C.E.A: Mgr. Guido Anichini
C.P: Dott. Giulio Andreotti
Women's Branch C.E.A.: Mgr. Guido Anichini
C.P.: Dott. Bianca Penco

(f) Graduate Section:
C.E.A: Mgr. Adriano Bernareggi (Bp. of Bergamo)
C.S : Avv. Vittorino Veronese

(g) Teachers' Section:
C.E.A.: P. Giuseppe Righetti
C.S.: Prof. Carlo Carretto

## EDUCATION

Universities:
Rector of Cath. Univ: P. Agostino Gemelli

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1/ The Vatican radio announced on 19 February 1944 that Father Villa-Gramigni had been appointed "ad interim" director of the general office of Italian Catholic Action.

PRESS, RADIO AND MOTION PICTURES

1. DAILY PRESS

Osservatore Romano. Director: Count Giuseppe Dalla Torre
L'Avvenire. Dir: Imolo Marconi
L'Avvenire d' Italia. Dir: Raimondo Manzini
L'Eco di Bergamo. Dir.: Sac. Andrea Spada
L'Italia. Dir.: Gian Lodovico Pizzolari (new editor)
Il Nuovo Cattolico. Dir.: Sac. Eugenio Badino;
Co-dir.: Sac. Lazzaro De Simoni
L'Ordine. Dir.: Sac. Mario Busti (or vacant?).

2. VATICAN RADIO STATION

Director: P. Filippo Soccorsi, S. J.

3. VATICAN OFFICE OF INFORMATION: Bishop Evreinoff.

## APPENDIX V: BIBLIOGRAPHY 1/


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*Hilling, Nikolaus. Procedure at the Roman Curia, New York, 1907.

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1/ Starred items are particularly important.

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